The New-York Times.

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GRANT--LEE

Progress of the Rout of Lee's Army.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT VICTORY.

Desperate and Sanguinary Battle Near Burkesville.

Sheridan Attacks the Enemy and Routs Them.

CAPTURE OF SIX REBEL GENERALS.

Generals Ewell, Custis Lee, Corse, Kershaw, Button, and De Barre Taken Prisoners.

Large Captures of Prisoners, Guns, Wagons and Munitions.

LEE'S ARMY BROKEN UP.

Sheridan Still Pressing on with Cavalry and Infantry.

FULL DETAILS OF THE VICTORY.

Official Reports from President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, Gens. Grant, Sheridan, Wright and Humphreys.

FIRST DISPATCH.

[OFFICIAL.]

War Department, Washington,
April 7—10 A. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix, New-York :

Gen. Sheridan attacked and routed Lee's army, capturing Gens. Ewell, Kershaw, Button, Corse and many other general officers, several thousand prisoners and a large number of cannon, and expects to force Lee to surrender all that is left of his army.

Details will be given as speedily as possible, but the telegraph is working badly.

Edwin M. Stanton,
Secretary of War.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[OFFICIAL.]

War Department, Washington,
April 7—11 A. M.

Major-Gen. Dix :

The following telegrams announcing the victory won yesterday by Major-Gen. Sheridan over Lee's army, has just been received by this department.

Edwin M. Stanton,
Secretary of War.

City Point, April 7—8:35 A. M.

Hon. Secretary of War :

At 11:15 P. M. yesterday, at Burkesville Station, Gen. Grant sends me the following from Gen. Sheridan.

A. Lincoln.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

Thursday, April 6.—11:15 P. M.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant :

I have the honor to report that the enemy made a stand at the intersection of the Burkes Station Road with the road upon which they were retreating.

I attacked them with two divisions of the Sixth Army Corps, and routed them handsomely, making a connection with the cavalry. I am still pressing on with the cavalry and infantry. Up to the present time we have captured Gens. Ewell, Kershaw, Button, Corse, De Barre and Custis Lee, several thousand prisoners fourteen pieces of artillery, with caissons, and a large number of wagons. If the thing is pressed I think Lee will surrender.

P. H. Sheridan, Major-Gen. Comd'ing.

City Point, Friday, April 7—9 A. M.

Hon. Secretary of War :

The following further intelligence is just received.

A. Lincoln.

Burkesville, Va.

To A. Lincoln :

The following telegram is respectfully forwarded for your information.

U. S. Grant, Lieut.-Gen.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. MEADE.

Meade's Headquarters, April 6—10 P. M.

To Lieut.-Gen. Grant :

At daylight this morning I moved the Second, Fifth and Sixth Army Corps along the railroad, in the direction of Amelia Court-house. Soon after moving reliable intelligence was received that the enemy was moving toward Farmville. The direction of the Second and Fifth Army Corps was immediately changed from a northerly to a northwesterly direction, and the directing corps, the Second, moving on Deatonville, and the Fifth, heretofore in the centre, moved on the right of the Second, and the Sixth facing about and moving by the left flank, taking position on left of the Second. It was understood the cavalry would operate on the extreme left. The changes were promptly made. The Second Army Corps soon becoming engaged with the enemy, near Deatonville, driving him by right across Sailor Creek to the Appomattox. The Fifth Army Corps made a long march, but its position prevented its striking the enemy's column before it had passed. The Sixth Army Corps came up with the enemy about 4 P. M., and, in conjunction with the Second on its right and cavalry on its left, attacked and routed the enemy, capturing many prisoners, among them, Lieut.-Gen. Ewell and Gen. Custis Lee. I transmit dispatches both from Gens. Humphreys and Wright, which, in justice to these distinguished officers and the gallant corps they command, I beg may be sent to the War Department for immediate publication. It is impossible at this moment to give any estimate in the casualties on either side, or of the number of prisoners taken, but it is evident to-day's work is going to be one of the most important of the recent brilliant operations.

The pursuit will be continued as soon as the men have a little rest. Griffin, with the Fifth Army Corps, will be moved by the left, and Wright and Humphreys continue the direct pursuit as long as it promises success.

Geo. G. Meade, Maj.-Gen.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. HUMPHREYS.

Second Army Corps, Thursday, April 6—7:30 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. A. S. Webb :

Our last fight, just before dark, at Sailor's Creek, gave us two guns, three flags and a considerable number of prisoners, two hundred wagons, seventy ambulances, with mules and horses to about one half of the wagons and ambulances. There are between thirty and fifty wagons in addition abandoned and destroyed along the road, some battery-wagons, forges and limbers. I have already reported to you the capture of one gun, two flags and some prisoners, and the fact that the road for over two miles is strewed with tents, baggage, cooking utensils, some ammunition, and materials of all kinds.

The wagons are across the approach to the bridges, and it will take some time to clear it. The enemy is in position on the heights beyond with artillery. The bridge is partially destroyed, and the approaches on the other side are of soft bottom land. We cannot advance to-morrow in the same manner we have to-day. As soon as I get my troops up a little (we are considerably mixed) I might push a column down the road to deploy it, but it is evident I cannot follow rapidly during the night.

A. A. Humphreys, Major-Gen.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. WRIGHT.

Headquarters Sixth Army Corps.
Thursday, April 6—10 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Webb, Chief of Staff, Army of Potomac :

In pursuance of instructions of this morning from Maj.-Gen. Meade, I moved from Jeffersville by the shortest practicable road to the left of the Deatonville, with the object of there taking position on the left of the Second Army Corps, striking the road running from Deatonville to Burke's Station, at a point a little to the southward of the former place. I found that the Second Army Corps was engaged to the front and right, and the cavalry heavily to my left. Moving down the road toward Burke's Station, perhaps a mile, and turning sharp to the right, I proceeded across toward a nearly parallel road, on which the enemy was moving, and along which he had thrown up a line of intrenchments.

As soon as the leading division, Gen. Seymour's, could be formed, it was moved up on the road held by the enemy, which was carried. Then, turning the left, it was advanced down the road against a pretty strong resistance. By this time, Wheaton's division was put in position, as rapidly as possible, on Seymour's left.

The lines were again advanced, and we swept down the road for a distance of about two miles. Arriving at a deep and difficult creek we found the enemy had reformed his line on the opposite side, where we attacked and drove him to a point, a distance of half a mile further.

In the first attack a portion of the cavalry operated on our right flank. In its subsequent attack the mass or cavalry operated on our left and right flank of the enemy.

The result has been a complete success. The combined forces captured five general officers; among them Gens. Ewell and Custis Lee and large numbers of other prisoners.

I shall go in camp about two miles beyond this point, and await instructions. The First and Third Divisions, Wheaton's and Seymour's, and the artillery engaged to-day, behaved splendidly.

A return of casualties will be forwarded as soon as possible.

The corps has nobly sustained the reputation it earned on the 2d inst., as well as upon its many previous hard-fought battle-fields.

H. G. Wright,
Major-General Commanding.

FROM CITY POINT.

Latest Intelligence from Lee's Army—Its Desperate Situation—Aspect of Affairs About Petersburgh.

From Our Own Correspondent.

City Point, Va., Thursday, April 6, 1865.

The latest reliable intelligence of the whereabouts of Lee's fugitive army is that it is at or near Amelia Court-house on the Danville Railroad, *without ammunition*, and, of course, no means of resupplying. Sheridan is known to have already headed him off, being at the Burkesville Station on the same road, while Gen. Grant, with his victorious army, is southeast of Sheridan, but a few miles off, and ready to move up and support him with all his forces, in the event of battle, even if they are not already together.

A glance at the map will show the utter hopelessness of Lee's position. Even if able to move southward to join Johnston, he has already to walk over the forces of Grant and Sheridan. If he tries, like a hunted fox, to double and escape westward to Virginia, our armies will just move westward too, and flank him off the whole way. But even suppose he performs the all but impossible feat of escaping us, and getting southward and actually joins Johnston. He will then only have done the very best thing that could happen for us and the worst for himself. The *whole* rebel armies would then be between the upper and lower millstones of Grant's and Sherman's forces, and our great commander would simply have to make one mouthful of the rebel army instead of two, as now appears probable. View it in what light we may, the great harvest is over, and our Generals are only now doing their own gleaning.

I have just returned from Petersburgh, where I found the Southside Railroad to be rapidly advancing completion, at the rate of six or seven miles a day, and already being used to carry supplies of every description to our armies in the field. Irrespective of this, they are in a part of the State yet unvisited by the privations of war, and quite capable of sustaining our armies. As to the railroad between this point and Petersburgh, it is already in full running order, and I went over to Petersburgh on Thursday evening in the first train that ran right through.

I learnt in Petersburgh that Lee's army is fairly breaking up from the desertion of Virginia soldiers breaking off to their homes in every direction. They have already found out that the Yankees are their *friends*, feeding their starving families from our commissary, both in Petersburgh and Richmond, and they cannot see why they should abandon such homes, merely to form a body-guard for the leaders who have brought them such trouble. A very few days now must bring the total and final collapse to Lee and his whole army.

The President is still here waiting his soul-stirring dispatches.

J. R. HAMILTON.

FROM RICHMOND.

Visit of President Lincoln to Richmond—His Interview with Prominent Citizens—Immense Enthusiasm of the Colored Population—The City Perfectly Tranquil—Navigation on the James Again Resumed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Headquarters, Army of the James,
Richmond, Tuesday, April 4, 1865.

The most interesting fact to be recorded to-day is the visit of the President to Richmond.

Mr. Lincoln, accompanied by his young son and Admiral Porter, arrived at the Rocketts at 2 P. M., in the *Malvern*, and proceeded at once to the mansion of Ex-President Davis, now the headquarters of Maj.-Gen. Weitzel.

The arrival of the President soon got noised abroad, and the colored population turned out in great force, and for a time blockaded the quarters of the President, cheering vociferously.

It was to be expected, that a population that three days since were in slavery, should evince a strong desire to look upon the man whose edict had struck forever the manacles from their limbs. A considerable number of the white population cheered the President heartily, and but for the order of the Provost-Marshal, issued yesterday, ordering them to remain within their homes quietly for a few days, without doubt there would have been a large addition to the numbers present. After a short interval the President held a levee—Gen. Devins introducing all the officers present. The President shook hands with each, and received the hearty congratulations of all.

The Presidential party attended by Gens. Weitzel, Devins, Shepley, and a brilliant staff of officers, then made a tour round the city—drove rapidly round the capitol—stopping for a few moments to admire Crawford's magnificent statue of Washington, in the grounds of the capitol, and returned to Gen. Weitzel's headquarters at 5:30.

The President and party left Richmond at 6:30 P. M.

Admiral Farragut arrived here this morning on a flying visit, and returned to City Point this evening down the "James."

It is very satisfactory to be able to state that the torpedoes have been removed, and that six of our gunboats are at the present time lying off the "Rocketts."

The destruction of property by the fire, yesterday, is enormous, and must amount to tens of millions of dollars. The dense volumes of smoke, and the intense heat, rendered it impossible to form an adequate idea of the extent of the property destroyed yesterday. The entire business portion of the city is a heap of smouldering ruins, and nothing but the absence of wind saved the entire city from destruction. There is but one feeling of unmitigated disgust expressed by the residents at this barbarous outrage.

It is positively asserted that Gen. Breckinridge gave the order that the tobacco and the government workshops should be set fire to, and the close proximity of other valuable property rendered its escape from destruction almost impossible.

The greater portion of the tobacco destroyed is said to have belonged to France and England.

A regular mail communication between this and City Point will be established to-morrow, under the superintendence of Lieut. Parker, who has been stationed at City Point for some time in the same capacity. Lieut. Parker has taken possession of the old post-office here, which is well adapted for the purpose.

The following officers attached to the Army of the Potomac were the first to arrive in Richmond, yesterday, belonging to that army.

Lieut. Thos. P. Fuller, Schenectady, N. Y., A. Q. M., City Point.

Capt. P. F. Talbot, C. S. Depot, Field Hospital, A. P.

Capt. J. P. Woodward, Gen. Cutler's Headquarters, A. P.

Lieut. G. F. Dudley, Headquarters Engineer Brigade, City Point.

The publication of the *Whig* newspaper is resumed, under the management of one of its proprietors, who has always been opposed to secession. I inclose the first copy issued of the reformed journal, which states the circumstances under which its publication is permitted to be resumed.

It is asserted that two or three of the most prominent citizens sought and obtained an interview with Mr. Lincoln during his short stay here. I have been requested not to mention their names.

Many startling rumors are afloat respecting the rebel army, but they cannot be traced to a reliable source. It is reported that Jeff. Davis and Gen. R. E. Lee were both captured this morning, but as the President had received no confirmation of the fact of its being so, it is scarcely probable that it is true.

It is believed that Gen. Lee's army is divided—one part on either side of the Appomattox, and that Gen. Grant will be able to prevent their again uniting.

It is gratifying to state that the city is perfectly tranquil, and that the general behavior of our troops is all that could be desired, and has elicited the admiration of the citizens generally.

R. D. FRANCIS.

DETAILS OF THE EVACUATION.

The Evacuation of Richmond by the Confederate Army—Its Occupation by the Federal Forces—Great Fire—The Entire Business Portion of the City Destroyed—Lives Lost, &c., &c.

We take the following items of interest from the first number of the new series of the Richmond *Whig*. The publication of this paper was resumed on the 4th inst. :

THE CITY ON FIRE.

The evacuation of Richmond commenced in earnest Sunday night, closed at daylight on Monday morning with a terrific conflagration, which was kindled by the Confederate authorities wantonly and recklessly applying the torch to Shockoe warehouse and other buildings in which was stored a large quantity of tobacco. The fire spread rapidly, and it was some time before the Fire Brigade could be gotten to work. A fresh breeze was blowing from the south, and the fire swept over great space in an incredible short space of time. By noon the flames had transformed into a desert waste that portion of the city bounded between Seventh and Fifteenth streets, from Main-street to the river, comprising the main business portion. We can form no estimate at this moment of the number of houses destroyed, but public and private they will certainly number six or eight hundred.

At present we cannot do more than enumerate some of the most prominent buildings destroyed. These include the Bank of Richmond, Traders' Bank, Bank of the Commonwealth, Bank of Virginia, Farmers' Bank, all the banking houses, the American Hotel, the Columbian Hotel, the *Enquirer* building on Twelfth-street, the *Dispatch* Office and job rooms, corner of Thirteenth and Main streets; all that block of buildings known as Devlin's Block; the *Examiner* Office, engine and machinery rooms; the Confederate Post-office Department building; the State Courthouse; a fine old building situated on Capitol-square, at its Franklin-street entrance; the Mechanics' Institute, vacated by the Confederate States War Department, and all the buildings on that square up to Eighth-street and back to Main-street; the Confederate arsenal and laboratory, Seventh-street.

At sunrise on Monday morning Richmond presented a spectacle that we hope never to witness again. The last of the Confederate officials had gone; the air was lurid with the smoke and flame of hundreds of houses weltering in a sea of fire.

The streets were crowded with furniture and every description of wares, dashed down to be trampled in the mud or burned up where it lay. All the government storehouses were thrown open, and what could not be gotten off by the government was left to the people, who, everywhere ahead of the flames, rushed in, and secured immense amounts of bacon, clothing, boots, &c.

Next to the river, the destruction of property has been fearfully complete. The Danville and Petersburgh Railroad depots, and the buildings and shedding attached thereto, for the distance of half a mile from the north side of Main-street to the river, and between Eighth and Fifteenth streets, embracing upward of twenty blocks, presents one waste of smoking ruins, blackened walls and smoking chimnies.

After the surrender of the city, and its occupation by Gen. Weitzel, about 10 o'clock, vigorous efforts were set on foot to stop the progress of the flames. The soldiers reinforced the fire brigade, and labored nobly, and with great success. The flames east on Main-street, were checked by the blowing up of the Traders' Bank about noon.

The flames gradually died out at various points as material failed for them to feed upon; but in particular localities the work of destruction went on until towards 3 or four o'clock, when the mastery of the flames was obtained, and Richmond was safe from utter desolation.

LOSS OF LIFE.

We regret to learn that a serious loss of life resulted from the blowing up of the powder magazine on the suburbs early on Monday morning. The shock was tremendous, jarring every house in the city, extinguishing the gas, and breaking a great quantity of glass in dwellings. It is said that thirty or forty persons, residents of the immediate neighborhood of the magazine, were either killed or wounded, but at this writing we have been unable to obtain particulars or names.

The fire made sad havoc with the saloons, and none of any account remained. We enumerate Henry Smith's, Cary and Virginia streets, Charles Hunt's, "Our House," Tom Griffin's, "Congress Hall," "The Place," "The Chicamauga," and a score of others. The burning of the saloons is very distressing, as hundreds of people rendered homeless by the fire will be unable to obtain food.

THE LOSS.

Of course we cannot be expected at this time to enter into an estimate of the losses, but they are immense, and will amount to hundreds of millions of dollars.

DESTROYING THE LIQUOR.

When it was made known on Sunday morning that the evacuation of Richmond was a foregone conclusion, the City Council held a meeting, and in secret session passed an order for the destruction of all the liquor in the city. Accordingly, about the hour of midnight the work commenced, under the direction of committees of citizens in all the wards. Hundreds of barrels of liquor were rolled into the streets, and the heads knocked in. The gutters ran with a liquor freshet, and the fumes filled and impregnated the air. Fine cases of bottled liquors were tossed into the street from third story windows, and wrecked into a thousand pieces. As the work progressed some straggling Confederate soldiers, retreating through the city, managed to get hold of a quantity of liquor. From that moment law and order ceased to exist; chaos came, and a *Pandemonium* reigned.

PLUNDER AND PILLAGE.

Drunk with vile liquor, the soldiers—said to belong to Gary's cavalry—roamed from store to store on Main-street, followed by a reckless crowd, drunk as they. With the butts of their muskets they dashed in the plate glass of the store doors, and entering, made a wreck of everything with the celerity of magic. Jewelry stores, clothing stores, boot and hat stores, and confectionary stores were objects of special attraction to these pillagers, who, be it remembered, were not Federal soldiers, but Confederate stragglers.

The following are some of the stores thus robbed: Jenney's jewelry store, Mitchell and Tyler's jewelry store, Simons' trimming store, Antoni's confectionary store, Pizzini's confectionary store, and numbers of others—all on Main-street.

BLOWING UP OF THE GUNBOATS—BURNING OF THE NAVY-YARD AND BRIDGES.

About daylight on Monday morning the city was shaken to its foundations by the explosion proceeding from the blowing up of the Confederate iron-clads in the river. The *Patrick Henry* was in flames at Rocketts, and the Navy-yard and all the public buildings therein situated were in process of destruction. Several of the smaller vessels were burned at the city wharves.

At 6 o'clock, the evacuation having been completed as far as the Confederate army was concerned, fire was set to Mayo's bridge and the Danville Railroad bridge, and these structures were soon in flames and fell into the river.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MILLS.

The most wanton and unnecessary part of the general burning was the destruction of the immense flouring mills of Messrs. Haxall & Crenshaw, on the basin bank. The Haxall Mills were the largest and most extensive of any on this continent.

THE ORDER OF THE CITY

has been excellent since the occupation by the Federal forces. We have not heard a single complaint on the part of citizens against the soldiers, and we are glad to record that the soldiers have found no reason to complain of the conduct of the citizens. We trust this gratifying state of affairs will continue.

PUBLICATION OF THE WHIG RESUMED.

The publication of the *Whig* is resumed this afternoon with the consent of the military authorities. The editor, and all who heretofore controlled its columns, have taken their departure. *The proprietor and one attache of the recent editorial corps remain.* The former has had a conference with Gen. Shepley, the Military Governor, who assented to the publication of the paper on conditions which will be cheerfully and faithfully complied with. The *Whig* will, therefore, be issued hereafter as a Union paper. The sentiments of attachment to our "whole country," which formerly characterized it as a journal, will again find expression in its columns, and whatever influence it may have for the restoration of the national authority will be exerted.

As soon as practicable a full and efficient editorial force will be organized. For the present, we ask the indulgence of our readers. We will do the best we can under existing circumstances, promising a daily improvement in the interest of the contents of the paper, until we shall make the *Whig* commend itself to the favor and support of all persons loyal to the government of the United States.

Rebel Generals Captured by Sheridan.

LIEUT.-GEN. R. S. EWELL.

This eminent rebel chieftain, who stood next to the late Gen. A. P. Hill in the estimation of his Commanding-General, was born at Washington in 1820. He entered West Point from Virginia, graduated in 1845 with Gen. Thomas; served through the Mexican War; was brevetted Captain for gallantry at Churubusco; fought the Indians in 1847; in 1858, took command of Fort Buchanan in New-Mexico, and was superseded in 1859. When the war broke out, he resigned his commission, and was appointed Brigadier-General in the provisional rebel army. He commanded the Second Brigade of Beauregard's army at the first battle of Bull Run, in which engagement he greatly distinguished himself. He was afterward detached for duty in the Shenandoah Valley, and when Stonewall Jackson's command was organized it was assigned to him. It was Gen. Ewell who gave Gen. Banks such a chase from Front Royal to Harper's Ferry in the Spring of 1862, and who led the attack against him in the following August, at Cedar Mountain. When Pope fell back from the Rapidan, Ewell pursued him closely, and afterward advanced under Jackson against Harper's Ferry. This division was immediately afterward engaged in the battle of Antietam, where his distinguished services earned for him promotion to the full grade of Major-General. From that time to the battle of Chancellorsville, May, 1863, he continued to command a large division of Jackson's Corps. When the latter was wounded and found that he must die, he requested that Gen. Ewell should succeed him in command. Lee complied with the request, and Gen. Ewell became the successor of "Stonewall," and led the famous "Stonewall Brigade" at the battle of Gettysburgh, in July, 1863. Gen. Ewell lost a leg in one of the engagements of 1862, and since that time has had to be strapped to the saddle when mounted.

GEN. CUSTIS LEE,

is a relative of Gen. Robert E. Lee. He has achieved a high reputation in the rebel army, though his name has not been brought prominently into public notice.

GEN. KERSHAW,

commanded a division under Early during the recent campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. Prior to the battle of Cedar Creek he was sent to Richmond, but was hastily recalled by Early when Sheridan swept down upon that unfortunate General. His return was, however, too late to retrieve the rebel disaster. When Gordon relieved Early, and took his troops to the vicinity of Petersburgh, Kershaw accompanied him.

THE OTHER GENERALS.

Button, Corse and de Barre, are men of no special prominence.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Affairs at Wilmington—The Citizens Rejoicing in the Occupation of the City by Our Troops—Wilmington Overstocked with Goods of all Kinds.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Wilmington, N. C., Tuesday, April 4, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, who is in command at this place, was born at Cheraw, S. C. He is generally giving satisfaction in his administration of affairs. The citizens almost unanimously give our troops the credit of behaving better toward them than the Confederate soldiers, and speak of them, when comparing them with the sailors from the blockade-runners, as perfect gentlemen. Before our troops took possession of this city, it was a very ordinary thing to find citizens murdered in the streets; but now, with a few exceptions, the best order prevails. I have heard of no depredations being committed, or any violence whatever.

The last of the paroled prisoners who reached our lines on the 1st ult., at this point, are to be sent North this morning. All together they will number about one hundred, mostly gangrenous cases, following from ill treatment after amputation. About four hundred other sick soldiers go at the same time.

A malignant contagious fever, brought here by our paroled prisoners, has been very fatal among the citizens, though the soldiers have generally escaped it. Some call it the "spotted fever," but it is nothing more than typhus or jail fever. Its appearance here gave rise to the report of the prevalence of small-pox. There are in hospital here three thousand sick soldiers from Sherman's, Terry's and Schofield's armies, which is considered a very small number, indicating general good health among our troops.

The old negro jail, or "Trader's Office," as the Southerners called it, formerly used by the Confederate authorities as a place of confinement for our men in their hands, is now filled with rebel prisoners and deserters, some of whom are bitter in their complaints of bad quarters. Many have made application for permission to take the oath of allegiance.

Wilmington is overstocked with goods brought down by traders from the North, and many who have invested here will undoubtedly lose money. The citizens have some specie, but use it very sparingly, and will continue to do so until matters have assumed a more definite shape. Prices are enormously high for everything. The Palmetto House is open for lodgers only. Aside from this, however, there is no other public-house accessible to strangers.

ED. F. BROOKS.

Gen. Forrest and His Negroes.

Cincinnati, Friday, April 7.

The Jackson *Free Trader*, of the 20th ult., says of Gen. Forrest: "We have just been informed that a few days since this truly noble man and distinguished officer called out twenty-six of his own negroes and said to them, all of you who are willing to become soldiers for the war, step forward and I will give to every one who does so, his free papers. Twenty-five of them immediately advanced, only one refusing, who was a peace man, but he would drive a wagon for his master during the year."

The Seven-thirties.

Philadelphia, Friday, April 7.

Jay Cooke reports the subscriptions to the Seven-thirty Loan to-day at $3,307,000, including one subscription from New-York of $300,000 and one from Chicago of $110,000. The number of individual subscriptions of $100 and $500 was 2,315.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THREE DAYS LATER BY THE CHINA.

The Rebel Iron-Clad Stonewall Leaves Ferrol.

She Declines a Fight With the Niagara and Sacramento and Returns to Port.

IMPORTANT DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT.

Significant Speeches by Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston.

Peaceful Relations With the United States to be Maintained.

The Protested Rebel Drafts to be Paid.

Withdrawal by Mr. Seward of the Notice to Terminate the Treaty of 1817.

Progress of the Preparations to Lay the Atlantic Cable.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

The Cunard mail steamer *China*, Capt. Anderson, which left Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 25th and Queenstown on the evening of the 26th March, arrived here yesterday morning.

Sir Frederick Bruce, new Minister to Washington, is a passenger on the *China*.

Smith, Douglas & Co., of London, and James Smith & Co., of Liverpool—one establishment—suspended. Liabilities £300,000 to £400,000 sterling.

The King of Belgium is on a visit to Queen Victoria at Windsor.

The *Edinburgh* and the *Pennsylvania* reached Liverpool about noon on the 24th ult.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The late Duke de Morny—The Alarm in England About a War with America—Napoleon and Mexico—Dr. Gwin's Schemes—The Stonewall.

Paris, Friday, March 24, 1865.

No successor to the Duke de Morny has yet been appointed, and the liberal friends of the Government are endeavoring to induce the Emperor to allow the Chamber hereafter to elect annually its President. The measure is somewhat radical, and will hardly be accepted. In the meantime the chances appear to be narrowed down to Messrs. Walewski and Magne, but as the Emperor generally proceeds by surprises, the public indication of these two men may prove fatal to their chances. The Count Walewski, however, unites to a fair share of talent the requisite social rank, for he is a natural son of the first Emperor, and natural sons have been thus far not only the pivot, but the mainstays of this Government, while Mr. Magne, with the exception of his birth, possesses all the qualifications in an eminent degree requisite to the place.

The autopsy of the Duke de Morny, made at the request of the Emperor by Dr. Charles Robin, in the presence of Drs. Rayer, Olliffe, Ricord, Voillemier and Campbell, disclosed the fact that the pancreatic gland and the duodenum were profoundly diseased, and that the principal cause of death was the cachexy which resulted from the disease of these organs. The brain of the deceased was found to weigh 1,532 grammes, 232 grammes or about seven ounces more than the average. But notwithstanding the extraordinary size of the brains of many men of distinction, as, for example, Byron, Cuvier and Webster, whose brains were enormous, it is well known that a large brain is not essential to a large intellect, as many examples prove, but of which perhaps the most remarkable is that of the first Napoleon, whose brain was of medium size. The Duchess de Morny, before the coffin of her husband was closed had, her head shaved, and the hair placed in the coffin, according to the Russian custom.

The alarm in England about a war with the United States is reacting on France in a way altogether favorable to us, for while France naturally grows friendly to whatever appears hostile to England, she also feels more respect for a power which is able to alarm England. The French Secessionist journals cruelly rally the English journals for their pusillanimity to their cousins across the water. So good an occasion, of course, was not to be lost.

But the semi-official journals of Paris have also their load to carry in regard to a war with the United States. The public mind is pretty well fixed in the idea that when the rebellion is put down the people of the United States will assume such an attitude of hostility to Maximilian as will render the intervention of France necessary. For the Emperor Napoleon, it is well known, as anxious he is to remain on friendly terms with the United States, feels bound in honor not to abandon the Mexican Emperor to the mercies of his enemies, even at the expense of a rupture, and it is the duty of the semi-official papers to try to turn away public attention as much as possible from this subject. The work is more disagreeable to the government journals, because it was one of their favorite arguments in urging the recognition of the South to threaten a war about Mexico in case the Union was reëstablished.

Thus the *Constitutionnel* says, that the plan of Dr. Gwin was refused by Maximilian; that Maximilian refused to grant an interview some time ago to Mr. Pierre Soule; that Maximilian in all his acts has taken good care to give no ground of complaint to the United States; and finally, that by neither word nor act has the government of the United States manifested any disposition to quarrel with France on account of Mexico.

A Vienna paper has had a good deal of success with an article stating that the agents of Maximilian at Washington were making excellent progress in their negotiations with Mr. Seward, for a recognition of the new order of things in Mexico, and that as soon as peace shall be established in the Empire the recognition will take place. The French government papers have been only too glad to place this vague and uncertain statement in bold relief as an argument to quiet the public fears.

The statement of the *Times* that no Minister to France would be appointed from the United States till one was sent from France, has had the honors of the telegraph, and has brought out the comments of the press. While some writers tell their readers gravely that this position is not exactly equivalent to a rupture of diplomatic relations, others take probably the right view of the case in saying that as soon as it is known at Washington that the Marquis de Montholon has been appointed to the United States a Minister will be sent to France.

The subject of an European alliance against an American alliance is calling forth leading articles in certain organs of the Liberal party. The preponderating power of the United States, after the suppression of the rebellion, will control and draw in its train the whole power of the American continent, and to resist the influence and, perhaps, the material force of this colossal Power, they argue that the European States must combine in an European league as the only means of preserving peace in Europe.

The rebel ram at Corunna, in Spain, has made a trip to sea and back again, as you will see by the papers; but whether she went on a trial trip, or to see whether Capt. Craven would disregard the twenty-four hours' rule or not and fight, we do not yet know. At any rate, she is satisfied by this time that when she goes to sea she will have to fight. Capt. Craven now lies in a harbor six miles from the *Stonewall*, and appears willing to test the point whether the twenty four hours' rule applies to all ports in the same country, or to only one port. The *Stonewall* will probably not go to sea again.

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE REBEL RAM STONEWALL.

SHE LEAVES FERROL, BUT RETURNS UPON FINDING SHE MUST FIGHT.

Paris advices state that the rebel ram *Stonewall* quitted Ferrol on the 21st, accompanied to sea by a Spanish frigate. The United States frigates *Niagara* and *Sacramento* immediately followed. The expectation of a fight caused immense excitement among the Spanish population, but the *Stonewall*, apparently finding no chance to escape, returned to port.

The London *Herald* of March 25, has the following paragraph in reference to this affair:

"The inhabitants of the two Spanish ports of Corunna and Ferrol have just been near feeling an emotion similar to that which the inhabitants of Cherbourg experienced last year, when they saw the *Alabama* and the *Kearsarge* go out to fight. In the port of Ferrol was the famous iron-clad ship lately called the *Olinde*, but now the *Stonewall*, armed, as is known, for the Confederate States. In the neighboring port of Corunna were two Federal ships, but not iron-sides—the *Niagara*, a remarkably fine frigate, and the corvette *Sacramento*. A telegram announces that on Tuesday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, the *Stonewall* left Ferrol, accompanied by the Spanish frigate *Conception*, on which the two Federal ships immediately put out to sea; but the *Stonewall* declined the combat and reëntered the port of Ferrol."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Capt. James Anderson, of the Cunard mail steamer *China*, has been appointed to command the *Great Eastern* during the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

The *Great Eastern* will sail from Valencia, Ireland, about the 1st of July, and may be expected at Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, by the middle of that month.

There was 1,662 nautical miles of cable completed on the 21st March, and the whole 2,300 miles will be made, and on board the *Great Eastern* in May.

The Admiralty have agreed to order two powerful steamers of the Royal Navy to accompany the *Great Eastern* from Ireland to Newfoundland, and also to direct Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope to afford such assistance on the approach of the expedition to Newfoundland, as may be in his power.

It is confidently expected that Europe and America will be in telegraphic communication before the 20th July.

PARLIAMENT.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY—IMPORTANT SPEECH BY EARL RUSSELL.

In the House of Lords, on the 23d March, Earl Russell, laid upon the table a notification from Mr. Adams, the American Minister, of the intention of the Government of the United States to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty and the convention regulating the armed force to be kept upon the American lakes. This series of documents includes a letter from Minister Adams, in which he merely incloses the resolutions of Congress for terminating the Reciprocity Treaty, and notifies that it will terminate at the expiration of twelve months, and Earl Russell's acknowledgment, in which he says: "Her Majesty will instruct Sir Frederick Bruce on his proceeding to Washington as Envoy Extraordinary upon this subject. Both letters are dated March 17.

In submitting these papers, Earl Russell said: I wish to make a statement in regard to the relations between this country and the United States. My Lords, one of these papers is a letter from Mr. Adams, in which he states that he is commanded by the President to deliver to the British Government a notice, dated March 13, in regard to the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty between this country and the United States, and stating that this treaty will terminate twelve months from the date of the acknowledgment of that notice. Mr. Adams also incloses the vote of the Congress, which has been approved by the President, declaring that it was no longer for the interest of the United States that that treaty should continue. Coupled with this notice is a notice given with respect to the armament of the lakes. *I think it must be admitted that recent occurrences on the lakes—namely, the seizure of vessels by the agents of the Confederacy, and other acts of hostility—completely justify the United States in giving notice of the termination of the convention.* My Lords, it was not to be expected that the United States should submit passively to such acts of violence without availing themselves of all the means of repression within their power. With regard to the Reciprocity Treaty, although I will not say there are sufficient grounds, yet there are grounds with respect to the admission of articles duty free into the United States which may induce the United States Government to wish for a renewal of the treaty with modifications that may be more advantageous, and which the United States Government may consider more just to the United States. When Mr. Adams informed me of the result of the negotiations which had taken place between the President of the United States and the agents of the so-called Confederate States, I expressed to him a hope that when he should present to me the notice of the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty I should find that the Congress and Government of the United States would be ready to make propositions, by which a small and limited armament would be kept up on the lakes, for the purpose of police, at both sides; and also, that a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, upon terms to be agreed upon by both parties, might be negotiated during the twelve months to elapse before the existing treaty ceased its operation. Of course, Mr. Adams was not authorized to give any assurance upon the subject, but the words used induced me to trust that such an assurance would be given. *I am sure your lordships will all be anxious that the relations between this country and the United States should continue as they are now, of a pacific and friendly character*—[cheers]—*and for my part I should be very sorry that anything should occur, or be done in this country, that would tend to prevent such a satisfactory result.* But, my lords, I cannot but think that the expressions which have been used, and the speeches which have been made, may tend to excite in the United States a disposition unfavorable toward the end which we thus desire to see accomplished. *I allude to speeches declaring that this country has behaved wrongfully to the United States, has given the United States just cause of complaint, and that an unfriendly spirit has been shown throughout these transactions.* My lords, the obvious effect of speeches such as these must be that individuals in the United States who are in favor of hostilities with this country must know that there is in this country a party ready to take up the view that the United States are in the right, and, therefore, that they will be wanting in proper spirit and in proper regard for the national interests and the national honor if they do not complain loudly of the conduct of this country. I ask your lordships to attend for a short time to the statement which I have to make, because I cannot but think that the government of this country, and this country itself have been wrongfully accused upon these various points. One of the chief complaints put forward is, that this country in a great hurry and without proper consideration granted belligerent rights to what are called the Confederate States. Now, every one who knows anything of the law of nations knows perfectly well that although a country may put down insurgents who rise against its authority, yet that country has no right or power to interfere with neutral commerce unless it assumes the position of a belligerent. [Hear, hear.] But that is what the United States did. The President of the United States by his proclamation declared that the coasts of particular States were in a state of blockade, and that armed vessels belonging to those States were to be treated as pirates. There came representations on this subject from Her Majesty's Minister in the United States, but in the first instance these merely covered dispatches from Admiral Sir A. Milne, commanding Her Majesty's squadron in those waters, asking how he was to treat the armed vessels of the two parties. At that time Lord Campbell held the high office of Lord Chancellor, and, of course, we consulted him and the law officers of the Crown as to what should be done. *Lord Campbell declared, as we all supposed he would do, that there was no course but one to pursue, namely, to regard the blockade on the part of the United States as the exercise of a belligerent right.* And as belligerent rights cannot be confined to one party, but are usually exercised against somebody else, our advisers told us that we were entitled to recognize the existence of belligerent rights on the part of both the combatants, and to declare her Majesty's neutrality between the two parties. [Cheers.] And this, accordingly, was the course which we recommended. The proclamation in that sense was approved, if not actually drawn up, I believe, by my learned friend the present Lord Chancellor; and the course of neutrality thus adopted was certainly received with favor, and, I believe, commended itself to the sentiments of the country as the right course for us to take. It is said now that we ought to have waited the arrival of Mr. Adams. I know not what Mr. Adams could say on the subject. If I had told my colleagues that we must wait for him and consult him, I believe it would only have caused embarrassment in the relations between the two countries. He could scarcely have approved anything which we did short of taking the part of the North against the South. But, then, it is said, if the proclamation of neutrality was not altogether wrong at any rate it ought to have been delayed, and that unfriendliness was shown in the manner of its promulgation. I conceive that there was nothing unfriendly, nothing uncourteous in the declaration; but, on the contrary, that it was the proper course for this country to declare, at the earliest moment, that it meant to take part neither with the North nor with the South, but to remain entirely neutral in the contest. [Hear, hear.] Be it observed also, that, from the issue of that proclamation on the 13th of May, her Majesty's subjects were bound to take no part in the contest, and were warned that they would disregard her Majesty's injunctions if they gave aid to one side or the other. Your lordships all remember the affair of the *Trent*. It is said with regard to that affair, as with regard to the proclamation of neutrality, that the proceedings of the government were unfriendly and uncourteous, and I am accused—not for the first time certainly, nor probably for the tenth time, but with as little justice now as on any of the former occasions—of having had a dispatch put into my hands which ought to have been published, because it contained an assurance on the part of the United States Government that they did not intend to resist the delivery of the vessel and the commissioners. My Lords, that was very far from being the case; and although Mr. Adams did bring me a dispatch on that occasion, it was a dispatch relating chiefly to other questions between the two countries, and merely ending with a declaration that if any demand were made upon the subject of the *Trent* that question would be fairly considered by the United States Government. *The dispatch was not put into my hands, and therefore I could not publish it.* Even had it been left with me, and had I published it, it would have given no satisfaction, because I certainly believed, and my noble friend at the head of the Government also believed, up to the last moment, that it was entirely a matter of uncertainty whether the United States Government would give up these commissioners, or whether they would refuse to do so, and withhold arbitration. And now as to the manner in which these demands were made. In the first place, I wrote to Lord Lyons, and begged him not to make any demand in the first instance, but to acquaint the minister with the nature of the dispatches, and request that he would name a day when the dispatches could be put into his hand, after consulting the President. That appeared to me the course which it was most courteous to take. And I am bound to say, in mentioning these facts, that there is one circumstance connected with them which does the highest credit to the memory, good taste and discretion of the late Prince Consort. *At the last moment, after her Majesty had approved the dispatch, we received a letter from the Prince Consort, in which he said that some of the expressions used in the dispatch might be considered too abrupt, and suggested other phrases, which he thought might make it more easy for the Government of the United States to accept the request which it conveyed. These phrases were adopted by the Government and embodied in the dispatch, and, doubtless tended in some degree to render the document more acceptable to the United States Government, who were called upon by its terms to perform a duty in conformity with the law of nations and regarded by the people of this country as an act of justice.* [Cheers.] But it is said that, while we displayed great haste in acknowledging the South as belligerents, we were guilty of great supineness in the case of the *Alabama*, and upon this point I have only to state that the evidence on this subject was furnished to us by Mr. Adams, and that the information which we received was immediately laid before the law officers of the Crown, and that on the very morning of the day on which they reported, the *Alabama* left Birkenhead. On this question, however, I will say no more, *because it may form a matter for discussion between the Government of the United States and our own.* I do not wish in any way to forestall that discussion, but I think I may say that we have done everything which either international law or the laws of this country, demanded of us in order to prevent the attacks made on the trade of the United States by that vessel. There was, however, another case which was the subject of much discussion, and in respect to which considerable irritation was created. After the *Alabama* had sailed from Birkenhead other vessels were built, the construction of which amounted in itself to an armament, and furnished evidence of a hostile purpose. The owners of those vessels were in correspondence with Capt. Bullock, the agent of the Confederate States, and we had every reason to believe that those iron rams were intended to break the blockade of the Southern ports, which had been established. Now, it seemed to me that if those vessels were allowed to proceed from the port of Liverpool the utmost danger to the friendly relations existing between this country and the United States would have been the result. I could not conceive it possible that the United States would have allowed those armed vessels to break the blockade, which had been acknowledged by the authorities of this country, and not make demands with which we might not have found ourselves able to comply. I therefore took what was a very strong measure on this subject. I ordered those rams to be detained, and afterward directed that they should be seized for the purpose of preventing them from committing acts of hostility. We subsequently had placed in our hands the contract by which the agents of the Confederate States had agreed to sell these rams to M. Bravay, who said they were not intended for purposes of hostility against the United States. The question, however, remained to be tried, and we came to the conclusion that, though the moral evidence was complete, and though we believed the legal evidence to be complete, there might still be circumstances which would prevent a conviction from being obtained. I am, however, convinced that it would not only have been unfortunate, but that it would have been an ignoble and ignominious thing if we had been obliged to go to war, not for the honor of England, because that was not engaged—not for the interest of England, because they were not involved—but for the sake of private considerations where no injustice had been done. I, therefore, regret very much that the noble Earl opposite took the course which he has taken, and that he should have done everything in his power to prevent our stopping those vessels, which might otherwise have gone and broken the blockade. *I will now say that there is every reason to hope that, as the ports of the Southern States have been captured by the arms of the United States, many questions which have hitherto arisen as to the breaking of the blockade, the imprisonment of the crews of vessels, and several other questions touching the maritime rights of the two countries, will disappear, and that there will be the less reason to apprehend the occurrence of hostilities between us and the United States.* I must, at the same time, observe that the impartial course which Her Majesty's Government has pursued has from time to time been impeded and endangered on the one side by those partisans of the North who were constantly stating that we were acting in a manner hostile to the North, and, on the other, by those who were as constantly violating the neutrality which Her Majesty has proclaimed, in pursuit of their own private ends. But, be that as it may, I am satisfied that *there is not the slightest pretence for saying that the course which the Government has pursued has not been strictly neutral.* To-morrow a new Minister will set out from this country to represent Her Majesty at Washington. We greatly lament that Lord Lyons is, owing to the state of his health, unable to return to his post. [Hear, hear.] There is no person to whom the country is more indebted for the wise, calm and conciliatory line of conduct which he has pursued than that noble lord, who has never failed, at the same time, to maintain the dignity and honor of the country. *Sir F. Bruce, who is about to take his place, has distinguished himself greatly by the firmness of his policy.* He has acted in such a manner toward the Chinese Government as to completely win their confidence, while his conduct toward the representatives of the other European Powers has been such as to obtain their concurrence in every step which he has taken. Toward the British interests in China he has so acted that, while willing to listen to their complaints and to obtain redress for just grievances, he has never shown himself prepared to support their unreasonable demands. *That being so, he appears to me to be exactly the man whom it is desirable her Majesty should choose to represent her in the United States, and I hope that under his auspices the friendly relations between the two countries will be maintained.* [Cheers.]

The papers produced by Lord Russell were ordered to be laid upon the table.

THE CANADIAN DEFENCES.

In the House of Commons on the same evening the Marquis of Hartington, in proposing the vote of £811,424 for works and buildings, including £50,000 for the fortifications of Quebec, for which the total estimate is £200,000, entered into an explanation of the intentions of the government with respect to the defence of Canada. He observed that now the United States had become a great military power, it was necessary to place Canada in a state of defence; for although Her Majesty's Government had not the slightest expectation that the United States contemplated an immediate attack, it was desirable that British America should be able to rely on its own strength to do what continental countries found themselves obliged to do, namely, to place their frontier in a state of security. The government did not contemplate fortifying the whole frontier of Canada, but to fortify Montreal and Quebec, as the most vital points. The Colonial Government had agreed to fortify Montreal, and the Imperial Government to do the same at Quebec. The number of men that would be required to defend the garrison of these works would be 12,000, but in case of an attack, it would be desirable to have 35,000 men, and a moveable force of 25,000 more.

Mr. G. P. Bentinck objected to the whole scheme of the government. Canada would only be defended by a naval force on the lakes, according to the report of Col. Jervois himself; and, as it would be impossible to garrison these fortifications, he moved the omission of the item of £54,000.

Gen. Peel said he would vote for the sum asked. He considered England bound to assist Canada. *He hoped so great a calamity as a war with America could never come, and he believed it never would if they were treated in a proper spirit.*

Mr. Butler Johnstone—Regretted the vote was not larger.

Lord Bury did not believe America would attack Canada, but he thought the country should be prepared to resist should such an attack be made.

Mr. Watkin advocated negotiations with the American Government for a renewal of the reciprocity treaty, and the mutual limitation of the force on the lakes.

Mr. Haliburton ridiculed the idea of a sagacious people like the Americans *attempting the impossible task of annexing British America.*

The debate was continued by Messrs. Adderley, Fortescue, Lord R. Montagu, Mr. Lowe and others.

Mr. Disraeli blamed the government for the manner in which they had brought this question forward, which had attracted a most undesirable publicity to a very simple and necessary duty. Had the government asked for a vote on their own responsibility, and not on that of Col. Jervois, all these discussions would have been avoided. He had, however, no hesitation in supporting the vote, for any hesitation on the part of the House would seriously discourage the Canadians at a most critical moment. *He believed that the Americans were not likely to attack Canada; for, if they kept faith with their public creditors, they could not long maintain an army of 700,000 men.* He did not grudge Canada its independence, but it did not follow that it must become a republic, which was opposed to its traditions and its recent experience. He could not regard its defence as a question for sentiment and expediency, but to propose to abandon it at this present time would be to desert our solemn duty.

Mr. Cardwell said that since he had entered the House he had received a dispatch from Lord Monck, stating that he received a telegram from Mr. Seward, to the effect that *the notice for the abrogation of the treaty of* 1817 *would be withdrawn*, and the passport system cease immediately. [Cheers.] They were not here to discuss the question without irritation, and he trusted that this was an earnest that the Americans reciprocated our friendly feelings, and were ready to continue in amity with us, as befitted two great nations, united by so many kindred and social ties. Canada was now doing her utmost, and he could not believe that the House would refuse to her the assistance of the mother country, to which every sentiment of honor and regard for the welfare of the British Empire entitled her to ask.

Mr. Bright would decide with Mr. Bentinck. He ridiculed the idea of defending a frontier of 1,500 miles, at a distance of 3,000 miles from the central power against the forces of the United States. *We all knew it was folly to suppose that this country would send ships, men and money to defend Canada* whose only protection could be its neutrality. Admitting the duty of defending the empire, the catastrophe could be avoided without running away, although it might be that we should regret that we had not done so. If there was an occasion to defend Canada, it would not arise from Canada, but from England, and we had hardly a right to call on Canada to pay the cost of this. Canada would soon ask the advantage of this connection with England, and why should Canada be taxed beyond all reason for a policy in which she has no voice and for a calamity in which she had no share? Canada was already obliged in time of peace, to tax our manufactures heavily, and she would soon say that, being a peaceable people, she had better disentangle herself from the foreign policy of England and become an independent people by a friendly separation, which there could be no objection to in this country, for it would not weaken the power of England, whilst it would relieve Canada from the possibility of being scathed by the ravages of war.

Lord Palmerston, after a few sportive remarks in reply to Mr. Lowe, said:

Sir, this is not a Canadian question. It is not a local question, it is an Imperial question. It is a question which affects the position and character, the honor, the interests and the duties of this great country; and I hold it to be of the utmost importance to the character of the nation in a case like this, and when the great majority of the House seem to be of the same opinion, that it should not go forth to the world that there has been a difference of opinion on this motion; but that it should be seen to have been accepted by an unanimous House of Commons. [Hear.] Sir, there are one or two points with regard to which I think it right to express my dissent from some doctrines which have been laid down. Many gentlemen have argued this question as if there was a general impression and belief that war with the United States was imminent, and that this proposal of ours was for the purpose of meeting a sudden danger which we apprehended to be hanging over us. *I think there is no danger of war with America. Nothing that has recently passed indicates any hostile disposition on the part of the United States toward us; and, therefore, I do not base this motion on the ground that we expect war to take place between this country and America.* But is it necessary that when you propose to put a country in a state of defence you should show that war with some powerful neighbor is imminent and likely soon to take place? Why, the whole practice of mankind is founded on an entirely different assumption. [Hear.] Every country which is able to do so fortifies its frontier if its neighbor is a powerful state, which might if it thought fit attack it. But it is said that you can't defend Canada. Now, I utterly deny that proposition. [Cheers.] I think that is assuming a conclusion which no man is entitled to assume. Does the example even of the war now going on tend to justify that conclusion? The territory of the Confederates is vast and extensive. Have they attempted to defend every portion of that territory? They have fortified certain important points, and those important points, although the rest of the country may have been overrun, have resisted attack—some of them even to this day, and others for three or four years of the contest. [Hear, hear.] *Look at Richmond; is Richmond taken?* [*Hear, hear.*] Has not Richmond been attacked for a great length of time? And what are its defences? Why, chiefly earthworks, with a force behind them; and, though that force is inferior in numbers to the force which threatens it, it has hitherto remained in Confederate hands. The mere occupation of territory by an army that traverses through it without reducing its fortresses is no conquest. The conquest is limited to the ground that the invading army occupies, and when that army passes to another part of the country its conquest passes away with it. But all countries fortify particular points, and when these points are secure they trust that the general bulk of the territory is safe from any permanent occupation or conquest by any enemy who may attack it. It is urged that Canada has an extended frontier; but are no other States similarly placed in that respect? What country has the largest frontier? What is the extent of our own frontier? Why, the whole coast of the United Kingdom, (hear, hear); and we might as well say that it would be necessary for the security of this country that we should line our whole coast with defensive works, because we may be attacked at any point of that great and extensive frontier. [Hear, hear.] *I maintain, therefore, that there is nothing that has passed, nothing that is now passing, between the Government of the United States and our government, which justifies any man in saying that the relations between the two countries are likely, as far as present circumstances go, to assume a character of hostility leading to war.* But, then, the honorable gentleman for Birmingham says that any danger which might threaten Canada and our North American provinces must arise from political disputes between England and the United States. And, therefore, the honorable gentleman says the Canadians will find that their best security is, not in fortifications or in British support, but in separating themselves from Great Britain. Now, in the first place, that happens not to be the wish or inclination of the Canadians. [Cheers.] The Canadians are most anxious to maintain the connection with this country. They are proud of that connection; they think it for their interest; they are willing to make every exertion that their population and resources enable them to achieve, and, in conjunction with the efforts of this country, to preserve that connection and prevent themselves from being absorbed by a neighboring Power. Is it not, therefore, alike the duty and interest of this country, for the sake of that reputation which is the power and strength of a nation, when we find the Canadas and our other provinces desirous of maintaining the connection, to do that which we may have the means of doing in assisting them to maintain that connection and remain united with Great Britain? [Hear, hear.] But, Sir, it is true that the only danger which a smaller colonial State runs from a more powerful and larger neighbor arises from quarrels that may exist between the mother country and the foreign State? I say that is a fatal fallacy. Suppose these provinces separated from this country—suppose them erected into a monarchy, a republic, or any other form of government. *Are there not motives that might lead a stronger neighbor to pick a quarrel with that smaller State with a view to its annexation?* [Hear, hear.] Is there nothing like territorial ambition pervading the policy of great military States? The example of the world should teach us that as far as the danger of invasion and annexation are concerned, that danger would be increased to Canada by a separation from Great Britain, and when she is deprived of the protection that the military power and resources of this country may afford. [Cheers.] *If these American provinces should desire to separate, we should not adopt the maxim [illegible] full unconsciously from the hon. member for Birmingham, who maintained that the North was right in suppressing the rebellion of the South. We won't adopt his maxim, and think that we have a right to suppress the rebellion of the North-American provinces.* [A laugh.] We should take a different line, no doubt, and if these provinces felt themselves strong enough to stand upon their own ground, and if they should desire no longer to maintain their connexion with us, we should say "God speed you and give you the means to maintain yourselves as a nation!" That has not happened; but, on the contrary, they much dislike the notion of annexation to their neighbors, and cling to their connection with this country. And I say that *it will be disgraceful to this country*—(cheers)—*it would lower us in the eyes of the world; it would weaken our power and leave consequences injurious to our position in the world, if, while they desire to maintain their connexion with us, we did not do what we could to assist them in maintaining their position.* [Hear, hear.] I think that the Government are perfectly right in proposing this vote to the House. We are of opinion that all those examples which my Right Hon. friend behind me, (Mr. Lowe,) has adduced are not applicable. We all know that in winter the snow is so deep in Canada that if an army should march it could only be in one beaten track, and that it would be impossible to carry on siege operations in winter. We know that warlike operations must be limited to the summer months, and we think that we can, by the fortifications now proposed—some to be made by the Canadians and some by this country—put Canada into such a state of defence that, with the exertions of her own population and assisted by the military force of this country, she will be able to defend herself from attack. [Hear, hear.] My right honorable friend, the member for Calne, argued in a manner somewhat inconsistent with himself, for what did he say? He says that you cannot defend Canada because the United States can bring a military force into field much superior to that which you can oppose to them. Yet the right honorable gentleman says we ought to defend Canada. You ought not to relinquish the connection, he says, but you should defend Canada elsewhere. Where? Why, as you are not able to cope with the United States in Canada, where you have a large army and where you can join your forces to those of the Canadians, you should send an expedition and attack the people of the United States in their own homestead in the centre of their own resources, where they can bring a larger force to repel our invasion. If we are unable to defend Canada we shall not have much better prospect of success if we land an army to attack New-York or any other important city. I really hope that the honorable gentleman (Mr. Bentinck) will be sufficiently satisfied by proposing this amendment, and that he will not think it necessary to disturb the unanimity of the House by insisting upon our going to a division. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Bentinck adhered to his original opinion, but was afraid that if he divided he should be placed in a false position with respect to Mr. Bright and others, whom he thanked for their candid support, and would withdraw the amendment.

A number of the members below the gangway refused to allow the amendment to be withdrawn, whereupon Mr. Bentinck retired from the House amidst general laughter.

The committee then divided, when the amendment was rejected by a majority of 275 to 40.

STUDYING MILITARY SCIENCE IN AMERICA.

Mr. Layard, in reply to Mr. W. Ewart, said that military officers had been sent from time to time to study and report on the progress of the war in America. There was already a naval attaché at Washington, and an application had been made to have a military one also, but no final decision could be come to until the meeting of Congress.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

In the House of Commons, March 24, Mr. Ayrton inquired if the government intended to ask the sanction of Parliament to guarantee the money required to complete the railway from Halifax to Quebec. Mr. Cardwell said that when the colony was prepared to carry into effect the conditions upon which the guarantee was to be given, government would be prepared to fulfill the engagements, but as at present advised he had no intention of asking Parliament for the guarantee at this session.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RETURN OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

From the Liverpool Mercury, March 24.

On Wednesday morning the successful blockade-runner *City of Petersburgh* arrived at Greenock from Bermuda. The *City of Petersburgh* is a paddle-steamer of 426 tons register, was built by Messrs. Caird & Co. in 1863, and left the river on her first voyage in October of that year. She was originally laid down for the Messrs. Burns, to be named the *Fox*, and was intended for their Belfast and Glasgow station; but owing to the great demand for blockade-running steamers during the year 1863, she was purchased by a company, and having been fitted out, was dispatched under command of Capt. Fuller. The *City of Petersburgh* was fitted up with every improvement in machinery and other appliances. Her funnels were telescope, being made to be pushed together, and her masts likewise were hinged in such a manner as to permit them to be lowered, and laid close upon the deck. Consequently while engaged in her hazardous trade, only her low hull could be visible; and as no smoke was emitted from her smoke stacks, as she burned patent fuel, her chance of escape was very great. The *City of Petersburgh*, we believe, has made sixteen successful trips to and from the blockaded ports, and we learn that the profits thereof have been very handsome. She is presently under the command of Capt. Aitken, and will be taken into the harbor to-day, (when her machinery will be overhauled.) Another blockade-runner, the *Old Dominion*, may be daily expected at Greenock, as she left Bermuda for the Clyde on the same day as the *City of Petersburgh*.

DEPARTURE OF THE SCORPION.

From the Liverpool Courier, March 22.

H. M. S. *Scorpion*, better known as the *El Tousson*, one of the two steam rams built by Messrs. Laird Brothers & Co., of the Birkenhead Ironworks, for "a French house," subsequently seized and eventually purchased by the British Government, who suspected they were for the Confederate Government of the Southern States of America, left the Mersey at a quarter past ten o'clock on Saturday morning for the Devonport dockyard. The ship was under the command of Capt. Paynter, of H. M. S. *Donegal*, guardship in the Mersey, and had a crew of 120 officers and men—her full complement when commissioned will be 165—chosen from that vessel. The *Scorpion* steamed slowly down the Cheshire side of the river, and, owing to the southeast wind causing many small craft to tack in order to get in and out of port, was several times eased in speed to avoid collision. Her long, low, black hull, relieved slightly by a narrow yellow rim of paint, her low raking masts and peculiar rig, the non-emission of smoke from her funnel, and, owing to the peculiarity of her construction, the inability of people on boardship and ashore to see either her rudder or her screw, together with the dense and surging volumes of water thrown up and around her by her formidable 5 feet steel ram forward, which acted, so to speak, as a sub-aqueous plough, all combined to create an amount of interest which was specially relished by the blue-jackets who had been told off to the duty of navigating the dangerous and extraordinary craft from the Mersey to Davenport.

The length of the *Scorpion* is 225 feet, her breadth 42½ feet, and her depth 20 feet. Her tonnage is 1,890 tons, and her engines, which are on the horizontal return connecting rod principle, are of 350 nominal horse-power, with an indicated power of 1,400 horses. She has four boilers, with 24 furnaces, fired by wings. The ship and engines were designed and constructed by Messrs. Laird Brothers & Co. The hull is exceedingly strong, being built of the best iron, and armor-plated, for a sufficient length to cover all important parts, with 4½-inch slabs on 10 inches of teak. The machinery, turrets and magazines are completely protected, but the iron-plating is slightly reduced at the extreme ends of the ship for the purpose of securing buoyancy at sea. The deck, too, is covered with one-inch cast iron plates, and upon these again is a thick coating of cement. Glancing shot and shell, it is believed, would not injure the deck, but a heavy missile, falling perpendicularly upon it, would unquestionably penetrate; and should the missile happen to be a shell, there would no doubt be fearful havoc among the crew in the 'tween decks. All the openings on deck are fitted with shell-proof gratings, to prevent splinters finding their way below. On deck are two turrets—one forward, the other aft—fitted on Capt. Coles' plan, and under his direction. They are as nearly as possible like those placed on board the cupola ship *Royal Sovereign*. Each turret will be armed with two 300-pounder Armstrong guns, each gun weighing 12 tons, and throwing a broadside of 1,200 pounds. The guns and stores for the *Scorpion* were shipped on board the transport *Balaclava*, for Birkenhead, a few months ago. The ship was lost off the Wicklow coast, and the guns became sanded up. The late gales, however, bared them, they were recovered, and either have been, or will be, sent to the Royal Gun Factory at Woolwich, for the purpose of being prepared again for service. The turrets are certainly wonderful appliances for enabling the heaviest guns to be worked in a sea way. Those on board the *Scorpion* are plated with 5½-inch iron plates, and the thickness is doubled at the port-holes, of which there are only two in each cupola. Many gentlemen were, some months ago, favored with an inspection of the ram and her fittings; but since the purchase of the two ships by the Government, several alterations have been made in the arrangements for the accommodation of the officers and crew, rendering the vessels better suited for the naval service of England, and which are undoubted improvements. The cupolas, too, have been fitted with gun slides, which combine a great deal of ingenuity with utility, and will enable an extreme elevation of 19 degrees to be obtained. Distant towns and forts might thus be bombarded by the *Scorpion*, while the ships of the *Warrior* class would be perfectly useless for such service. In action the guns would recoil sufficiently to enable the process of loading to be proceeded with without the necessity of hauling them back. For drill, however, it would take many men to run the guns back unless some special appliance were provided. Capt. Coles suggested that this should be attended to, and Mr. Bevis, of the Birkenhead Iron Works, having the advantage of practical experience as an artillery captain in the volunteer service to aid his knowledge as an engineer and machinist, devised a very neat winch, which was constructed by Messrs. J. Taylor & Co., of the Britannia Iron Works, fitted on to the cupola, and gives every promise of being a most valuable addition and improvement. Two men will be enabled by the aid of this ingenious contrivance to do the work of twenty under ordinary circumstances. The turret, too, is moved, by winches geared to it, and eight men can turn it completely round in a minute and a half. The experiment was very successful when tried on Saturday. We have alluded to the peculiar rig of the *Scorpion*; that of her sister ship the *Wyvern*, which it is expected will be ready for sea in about a month or six weeks, will be still more so. The rig of the *Wyvern* is to be on the tripod principle perfected by Capt. Coles, who has found that the ordinary rig prevents the guns being as useful as they might otherwise be. The space occupied by the tripod for supporting the masts is 15 inches in a broadside to that occupied by the ordinary rig is 17 feet. It will thus be seen that the training of the guns will be greatly facilitated, and that a much wider range will be obtained; and we need scarcely add that in naval circles in Liverpool, very considerable anxiety is being manifested as to the appearance and utility of the new principle of rigging cupola ships—one that, we are informed, Capt. Coles looks upon as essential to the complete success of that class of war vessels.

The strong south southeast breeze of Saturday was well calculated to assist in testing two important questions in reference to the Birkenhead rams—first, as to the seagoing qualities of such a ponderous mass drawing 15 feet 6 inches aft and 13 feet of water forward; and, secondly, as to her speed when under combined steam and canvas. We have it on the authority of Capt. Paynter and of Mr. Johnson, the government inspector sent down to Birkenhead to superintend the completion of the rams, that the *Scorpion* behaved handsomely on her run on Saturday, and that she far exceeded their expectations. After mid-day the winds increased, until it blew a moderate gale at Holyhead at 6 o'clock. From the Bell Buoy, until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the ship went at full speed under steam, and during three hours of the time had her fore and foretopsails and maintopsail set. For about one hour she had also her fore and maintrysails, fore staysail and jib set. The engines were working at 60 revolutions a minute, under 15 lbs. of steam, but they could have been brought up to 70 revolutions with 20 lbs. of steam. The screw was three-bladed and the pitch 19 feet. The wind remained at S. S. E., and for four hours the ship contended against a flood tide. She was firm as a rock, rose to the sea in beautiful style, and, on sounding the wells, it was found that she had made no water from leaving Liverpool until she arrived at Holyhead, at 6 o'clock in the evening. Under steam and canvas she logged, by the patent log, 36 knots in three hours and a quarter, being at the rate of 11 knots an hour against the flood. The last two hours the *Scorpion* was under steam alone, Capt. Paynter having purposely run her off the land, for the purpose of testing her broadside on to the sea. Without a stitch of canvas set the vessel came round in excellent style. She was as buoyant as could have been desired, and answered her helm as handsomely as though she had been a small pleasure yacht.

Having anchored his ship in the harbor at Holyhead at 20 minutes past six, Capt. Paynter telegraphed to the controller of the navy that he had had a most satisfactory run, but that as the gale continued, he intended to remain, in shelter until the weather moderated. Yesterday it was blowing a whole gale from the eastward, and the *Scorpion* remained at anchor. The harbor was crowded with shipping, and the mailboats to Kingstown were, on Saturday night and yesterday morning, delayed by the severity of the weather.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE NOTICE TERMINATING THE TREATY OF 1817.

From the London News, March 24.

The following telegraphic dispatch from the British Charge d'Affaires at Washington was read by Mr. Cardwell in the House of Commons last night, amidst loud cheering: "The Secretary of State (Mr. Seward) informs me that his government intends to withdraw its notice for the abrogation of the treaty of 1817, (concerning gunboats on the lakes,) and that the passport system will cease immediately."

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Paris, Friday, 24, 1865—7 A. M.

The amendments on the address already prepared by the Opposition, not, however, including the names of MM. Thiers and Berryer, will probably give rise to a long and animated discussion.

To the 13th amendment is that the publication of the Papal Encyclical, and the approval of it by the French Episcopacy, show the progress of Ultramontane doctrines; that the country is aware of the necessity of establishing real equality between all forms of religious worship, of securing respect for the principle of liberty of conscience, and freedom of discussion in religious and philosophical affairs.

On the 16th, the amendment deplores that French blood should be shed for a foreign prince in Mexico; that national sovereignty should be disregarded, and the future policy of France so unfortunately committed; and that, in conformity with the declarations of the government, it is expected that the troops shall be recalled.

After the 19th: "We proclaimed from the commencement our sympathies for North America. Thanks to heroic efforts, slavery is abolished. We shall be happy to see the powerful republic of the United States, the natural ally of France, reestablished; and we hail with joy a triumph which will have cost the cause of liberty nothing."

A DEFAULTER.

From the London Star, March 24.

A speculator on the Stock Exchange was declared a defaulter, to-day, and he has disappeared, leaving differences unpaid to a considerable amount. He had dealt largely in the Confederate Cotton Loan, Atlantic and Great Western Debentures, Spanish stocks, and in a long list of miscellaneous shares. In some cases the circumstances of the default are most discreditable.

THE REBEL DRAFTS.

London letters of March 26. state on good authority that the rebel quotation protested drafts would be paid the next day.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE CANADA DEFENCES.

From the London Times, March 23.

Every one must regret that it should be deemed necessary to discuss the fortification of Canada. That a war with America is probable we do not believe. We repudiate all sympathy with Mr. Henry Berkeley's anticipations, and we put aside still more decisively the wilder prophecies of Mr. Peacocke. Our Ministers announce the continuance of perfectly friendly relations with the United States, and the conduct of Mr. Lincoln has consistently shown a desire to preserve perfect amity between the two governments. Unfortunately, there are times when the temper of a people is too impulsive to be restrained by its rulers, and the territorial democracy of America has not always been free from a passionate resentment, liable to be kindled into active animosity. We are forced to contemplate possibilities as well as probabilities. Whatever may happen, England does not desire to evade the obligations which may be cast upon her. There will be no disposition this evening to reject the scheme for fortifying Canada on account of its costliness. Every sentiment of honor and justice binds us to protect the colony. It is not merely because the North American Provinces are parts of the empire, but because an attack upon them can only happen by way retaliation for some alleged misconduct of the mother country. The worst enemy of the present Parliament cannot accuse it of niggardliness, and if the plans prepared are worthy of adoption, the money will be readily forthcoming. But the question remains whether the plans themselves can ever prove to be anything but a delusion and a snare. If, when adopted and carried out in perfect faith, the only possible result is that a part of our force must be employed at every disadvantage in fighting a losing battle, instead of being used where they can be really serviceable, the conclusion then arrived at must be that the plans had better never have been adopted at all. We can now avoid the pain of making such a discovery too late.

From the London Army and Navy Gazette.

But we are told the best way to defend Canada is to attack the United States. Where is the heart of the Federal States? Because if that vital spot is to be found, and if we are ready to strike a blow at it, no harm can come to Montreal or Quebec—so says "our" contemporary. There are two hypotheses to be satisfied before Canada can be made safe, according to this theory. Now, there is a dim indication that the heart of the Federal Union is supposed, by the *Times*, to lie somewhere about the City of New-York. Of course Boston and Philadelphia are important in their degree; but as commerce is the one grand lever by which all things are moved, New-York has the largest share of motive power, and therefore, is most likely the important life-giving centre by an attack on which the *Times* thinks Canada might be rendered safe. Let us inquire, then, what means there would be of conducting such an attack successfully. New-York, it must be remembered, is the capital of a State containing more than three millions of people, within easy reach of every State of the Union, and defended by works of the most formidable character. The government would have the power of summoning every citizen to its assistance, whereas they could not draft a man for the invasion of Canada; and although we have faith, to a certain extent, in the iron-clad fleet of the future, we confess it would not be without some considerable misgivings we should see them sent on an expedition up the torpedo-infested waters of the Hudson, the Patapsco, the Potomac or the Delaware. In fact, few as our advantages are in connection with this vexed question, such a policy as has been recommended to us, but which has been so wisely repudiated, would transfer them to the enemy.

GENERAL NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. J. S. MILL AS A CANDIDATE FOR A SEAT IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. J. Stuart Mill having been requested to become a candidate for Westminster at the next election, has returned the following reply:

"I assent to having my name submitted to the electors in the proposed manner if, after the explanations which it is now my duty to give, the committee should still adhere to their intention. I have no personal object to be promoted by a seat in Parliament; all private considerations are against my accepting it; the only motive that could make me desire it would be the hope of being useful, and being untried in any similar position, it is as yet quite uncertain whether I am as capable of rendering public service in the House of Commons as I may be in the more tranquil occupation of a writer. It is, however, certain that if I can be of any use in Parliament, it could only be by devoting myself to the same subjects which have employed my habitual thoughts out of Parliament. I, therefore, could not undertake the charge of any of your local business, and as this, in so important a constituency, must necessarily be heavy, it is not impossible that my inability to undertake it may in itself amount to a disqualification for being your representative. Again, my only object in Parliament would be to promote my opinions. What these are on nearly all the political questions in which the public feel any interest is before the world, and, until I am convinced they are wrong, these, and no others, are the opinions which I must act on. I am ready to give any further explanation of them that might be wished for; and, should I be elected, I would freely state to my constituents, whenever desired, the votes I intend to give, and my reasons for them. But I could give no other pledge. If the electors are sufficiently satisfied with my opinions, as they are to be willing to give me a trial, I would do my best to serve those opinions, and would in no case disguise my intentions or my motives from those to whom I should be indebted for the opportunity. Lastly, it is neither suitable to my circumstances nor consistent with my principles to spend money for my election without necessarily condemning those who do when it is not expended in corruption. I am deeply convinced there can be no parliamentary reform worthy of the name so long as a seat in Parliament is only attainable by rich men or by those who have rich men at their back. It is the interest of the constituencies to be served by men who are not aiming at personal objects, either pecuniary, official or social, but consenting to undertake gratuitously an onerous duty to the public. That such persons should be made to pay for permission to do hard and difficult work for the general advantage, is neither worthy of a free people, nor is it the way to induce the best men to come forward. In my own case I must even decline to offer myself to the electors in any manner, because proud as I should be of their suffrages, and though I would endeavor to fulfil to the best of my ability the duty which they might think fit to elect me, yet I have no wish to quit my present occupations for the House of Commons, unless called upon to do so by my fellow-citizens. That the electors of Westminster have even thought of my name in this conjuncture is a source of deep gratification to me; and if I were to be elected I should wish to owe every step in my election, as I should already owe my nomination, to their spontaneous and flattering judgment of the labors of my life."

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in the cash on hand of over two and a quarter millions of francs.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* denies the report that the Pope had said to M. De Sartiges, "You may withdraw your troops immediately."

GRAND BALL AT THE FRENCH EMBASSY.

From the London Gazette, March 25.

The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, the French Ambassador, gave a grand ball on Thursday night at the French Embassy at Albert-gate. The Prince and Princess of Wales having accepted the invitation to be present, more than usual preparation was made for the fête. The grand staircase was decorated with choice plants and flowers, and brilliantly lighted with gas. The Ambassador received the company as they arrived at the entrance of the saloons. Four apartments on the principal story were thrown open. Two were appropriated for dancing, and in an intervening anteroom the orchestra was placed, so that dancing took place in both apartments at the same time. In the dining-room, which communicates with the staircase, supper was served at one o'clock. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by Lieut.-Col. Keppel and Hon. Mrs. Bruce; the Princess Mary of Cambridge, attended by Lady Caroline Cust; and the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Col. Hon. J. Macdonald, arrived shortly before 11 o'clock. The illustrious visitors were received on their arrival by the Ambassador, attended by the members of the embassy, including Baron de Baude, M. de Camisier, the Marquis d'Audigne, the Count Montsarin, the Marquis Caumont Laforce, Capt. Pigeard, Viscount de Viel and M. Roux. The Princess de la Tour d'Auvergne, mother of the Ambassador, was introduced to the Prince and Princess of Wales by His Excellency, and assisted in the honors of the reception. Dancing commenced soon after the arrival of the Prince and Princess and the members of the royal family. His Imperial Highness Prince Lucien Bonaparte was among the early arrivals. He was followed by the Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Tours and Taxis, and Prince Furstenberg. The ball was continued with much spirit until a late hour in the morning.

Bourse steady, 67.25.

SPAIN.

The government announced in the Chambers, March 24, that it would reduce by 80 reals per barrel the duty on foreign flour imported into the Antilles.

ITALY.

In the Chamber of Deputies, Gen. Della Marmora, in response to inquiries, energetically denied the rumor that a secret treaty was entered into with France after the conclusion of the September Convention. He expressed his surprise and sorrow that any credence should be given to such absurd reports.

THE POPE AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

A correspondent of the clerical journal *Le Monde*, writing from Rome, says that when Pius IX. was spoken to once more by M. de Sartiges upon the subject of the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, he replied: "Very well, withdraw your troops; withdraw them to-morrow, if you like, and do not continually threaten. Do what you please immediately." The correspondent of the *Monde* does not guarantee the strict accuracy of these words, but gives them as affording a clear indication of the attitude of the Pope toward the French Government. "In the opinion of Catholics," he adds, "the convention of the 15th September creates insurmountable difficulties in the path of temporal power, and compels the Pope to exile himself once more from Rome, that he may not have to repress by force the disturbances which foreigners would incite, and that he may avoid being driven out by a handful of factious men." The *Monde* consoles itself beforehand for the departure of the Pope from Rome by declaring that the moment he sets foot upon the soil of "Spain, Malta or France, the Italians will recognize that he alone is the bulwark of their independence, that he alone can preserve them from war, from corruption, from abasement and misery." The *Siècle*, in commenting upon this, says: "Since the voluntary exile of Pius IX. is to be to his advantage, let the army of occupation return as quickly as possible, and let events take their course. It is the desire of the Court of Rome, and in that, at least, we agree with it." The *Italia* meanwhile, announces that the cavalry, which forms part of the army of occupation, is preparing to return to France, and that negotiations have already been concluded for the sale of the horses to the Italian Government.

PRUSSIA.

The Budget was still under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies. The Minister of War had made another speech in defence of the crown and the government. He said the Ministry had been advised to resign, but they would remain in office, from a feeling of duty. He asserted that the government held fast to the consultation, and desired to end the present state of affairs. If the Chamber refused to coöperate with the government, the question at issue would be no longer one of rights, but of existence.

INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA.

[BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.]

Bombay, Thursday, March 17.

Markets at a standstill and prices nominal. Cotton shipments for the fortnight 50,000 bales. Exchange 2s. ¼d. The rate of interest has advanced 1 ℘ cent.

Canton, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

The markets are unchanged.

Shanghai, Thursday, Feb. 9.

Cotton, tea and silk unchanged. Exchange 6s. 4¼d.

Melbourne, Friday, Feb. 24.

Trade dull. Shipments of gold since the departure of last mail, 51,250 ounces.

Shanghai, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

Shirtings unchanged. Tea and silk improving. Exchange 6s. 4½d.

Calcutta, Friday, March 18.

Imports weaker. Freights lower. Exchange 2s.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were without material change. Consols on the 24th closed at 89¼@⅜.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £426,378. Notwithstanding this large increase, there had been no change in the Bank's rate of discount, which remained at 4½ ℘ cent.

The Bank of Holland had reduced its rate of discount from 4 to 3½ ℘ cent., and the Bank of Belgium had done the same.

Mr. Alphonse Gillot, a dealer on the London Stock Exchange, had proved a defaulter to the extent of nearly £10,000, under, it is said, very disreputable circumstances. He had left the country.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday, March 25—A. M.

Cotton—The Brokers' Circular says: "The Cotton market opened on Friday, the 17th, with activity and advancing rates, but after the receipt of the *China's* advices was unfavorably influenced by the critical position of affairs in America, and has declined in prices from day to day, closing heavily and freely supplied, although the trade has shown increasing disposition to buy during the last few days. American has been in limited demand, and is quoted ½d.@¾d. below last week's rates. In other descriptions the decline ranges from ½d. to fully 1d. ℘ lb. Sales of the week 38,600 bales, including 3,340 for speculation and 5,340 for export. The quotations are:

	Middling.	Fair.
Uplands	16	17¼
New-Orleans	16½	17¾
Texas	16½	

The sales yesterday (Friday) were about 4,000 bales.

the market closing dull. Stock on hand, 603,630 bales, including 55,400 American. At sea, from India, 270,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

"Continues very dull. Prices continue to droop, and the business is so limited that quotations are very irregular and almost nominal.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report: Flour quiet but steady; extra State, 21s.@21s. 6d. Wheat in limited demand, but prices firm; Red Western 8s.@8s. 8d. Corn again a shade dearer, but the demand quite retail; Mixed 27s. 6d.@28s. ₩ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report: Beef without change. Pork slow and nominally unchanged. Bacon in fair demand at full prices. Lard quieter, but prices steady. Tallow in fair demand at steady rates. Butter dull, and again 3s @4s. lower.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports: "Ashes easier, but more business doing; Pots, 28s. 9d.@29s., and Pearls 30s. Sugar dull, and 3d.@6d. lower. Molasses—no sales. Coffee steady. Rice firm. Barks—sides of Baltimore at 8s. 6d. Linseed very quiet and 6d. cheaper. Linseed Oil steady. Fish Oils—no sales. Resin very dull, and no buyers, even at lower prices. Spirits of Turpentine—sales of French at 45s.@46s. Petroleum—Messrs. BOULT, ENGLISH and BRANDON report a quiet steady market; Refined, 1s. 11d. up to 2s. 1d. for fine White."

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

PARIS, Sunday, March 26.

The Bourse is firm. Rentes closed at 67f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, March 25.

COTTON—Sales to-day 4,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and steady. Lard inactive but firm.

PRODUCE—The market is quiet and steady. Petroleum firm.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, March 25.

Consols closed at 89⅝@89⅞ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central R. 55@56; Erie R., 31½@32½; U. S. 5-20s, 53½.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

News from Mexico—Execution of the Guerilla Romero and Others—Miramon's Son Violently Carried Off in the Streets of Mexico—Singular Reports—Incursion of Carvajal as far as Tampico—The Confederate Steamer Owl at Havana.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 1, 1865.

By the steamer *Barcelona* which arrived at this port, from Veracruz, on the afternoon of the 28th ult., news has been received from Mexico City to the 19th of last month, and from Vera Cruz to the 23d. It appears that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN had been ill from a throat complaint but has now recovered, and was about to make an excursion for eight or ten days to the district of Cuernavaca.

An accident happened on the Vera Cruz Railroad, near Soledad, by the giving way of the bridge of Arroyo de Piedra to a train that was carrying military. Two soldiers were killed and nineteen injured, four of these latter seriously, of a regiment of Zouaves. The engineer was lying badly burned at Purga.

A privilege for twenty-one years has been granted to Don EDOUARDO GAULTHEREIN, for establishing a line of mail steamers in the Gulf of Mexico, for transporting correspondence, passengers, and merchandise.

Letters from the capital, dated the 16th ult., state that the guerrillas of Ugalde and Valencia were defeated, on the 13th, at Zitacuaro by the Imperial Commanders MENDEZ and MUNOZ, 40 or 50 being killed and 58 taken prisoners, besides arms, horses, and artillery. VALENCIA's dead body was hung up in the public square of Zatacuaro. The Imperialists were at Toluca, on the 15th, with their prisoners.

A part of the prisoners taken at Oajaca had arrived at the capital, escorted by a detachment of the foreign legion.

On the night of the 17th ult., at 10 p. m., the trial of ROMERO and his associates, by court-martial in the capital, was terminated. ROMERO and the others condemned to death were immediately taken to the French prison, and early on the following morning he and three of his officers were executed in the public square. ROMERO is reported to have refused all spiritual aid and to have died with calmness. The capital sentence against the rest has been commuted. It is said, by the Emperor, to transportation or hard labor. At Oajaca, according to the official *Boletin* of that city, of the 16th ult., the department was tranquil, all the Northern *sierra* being free of bands of guerrillas and freebooters.

MAJ.-GEN. BASADRE, honorary ex-counselor of State, and commander of the order of Guadalupe, a gentleman well known for his abilities, died in the city of Mexico, on the night of the 10th ult. Gen. WALL arrived at Vera Cruz on the 14th, on his way to Europe.

MIRAMON's eldest child, a boy five or six years old, was spirited away by some men, whilst walking with a female servant in the street. Two of them held the servant whilst the others put the child in a carriage. The daughter of a colonel of artillery was taken out of her father's house by force a few days previously.

The Spanish and Italian ambassadors to the Mexican Court presented their credentials to the Emperor at an official reception on the 9th of last month. Neither of their addresses nor the replies of the Emperor contained anything beyond the usual formula customary on such occasions. The ambassadors were conducted to and returned from the Imperial palace in carriages of the Emperor. On the same day an official reception took place, at which the above ambassadors, and also the Belgian one were present, as well as the Mexican Minister of foreign affairs. The Belgian ambassador was received by the Emperor a few days previously. His address was more interesting than is usual on these occasions.

On the 7th ult., the garrison of Zelacuaro, consisting of three hundred men, under the command of Señor RIVERO, were unexpectedly attacked by the combined forces of the republican leader PALACIO, and after obstinate resistance was obliged to yield. The Imperialist, Col. LAMADRID, was at the time at Maravatio, and only had notice of the occurrence when it was already too late to prevent it.

The *Estafette* states in its correspondence that the Juarist leader, PORFIRIO DIAZ, who surrendered at Oajaca to the Imperialists, together with eight officers of his staff, including Gens. SALINAS and BALLESTEROS, 230 officers of all ranks and 800 private soldiers, arrived at Puebla on the 28th of February, and were to have continued their journey to the capital.

Very singular reports were freely circulated in Mexico City since the 5th of last month, based on letters received from the United States. According to these a body of 800 Americans, with 800 wagons, had left St. Louis, Mo., to assist JUAREZ, and had arrived at Chihuahua. That a Federal force of twenty-odd thousand men was about to leave New-Orleans against Texas, which would first occupy Brownsville, and soon after commence hostilities against Matamoras.

According to the *Estafette* the murders committed by bands of plunderers in the neighborhood of Mazatlan had compelled the commander of the Franco-Mexican forces to have recourse to vigorous measures. The convict establishment of Mazatlan and the town of San Sebastian, where the most dangerous characters found refuge, had been destroyed by a French column commanded by Col. COTTERET. These acts of severity were preceded by a proclamation from Gen. CASTAGNY, in which, whilst holding up to public vengeance professional bandits, a difference is shown toward those (meaning guerrillas) who, induced by a mistaken zeal, although in like manner destructive to their country, had taken up arms against the empire.

The same paper states that ROSALES, stationed at "El Fuerte," had delivered up, in virtue of an order from JUAREZ, the government of the State of Sinaloa to the engineer, SANCHEZ OCHOA. The republicans were making great efforts to repair their last disasters, and were profiting by the timidity of the inhabitants to send in all directions agents to recruit. Arms and ammunition were received from the Pacific side, and a short time ago, says the Franco-Mexican paper, the *Estafette*, 8,000 kegs of gunpowder were sent to the Republicans from San Francisco. "These facts," continues the above-named paper, "show plainly how important it would be to make a reconnoissance along the coast, and to have there a swift cruiser. Until this is done, the contraband of war which is audaciously covered by the American flag will keep arriving and going into the hands of the defenders of independence, whose allies are found in San Francisco."

The Imperialists boast that the guerrillas have been nearly all put down, having suffered lately such losses, that some of their bands have been completely annihilated. A celebrated guerrilla chief, named SIMON GUTIERREZ, was recently killed by some farmers, and at Temascaltepec there were lately killed, with their followers, the guerrilla chiefs TAPIA, JUAN DE DIOS and MARIANO ROMAN.

One of the accounts from the same party, namely, the Imperialists, says that after the capture of Oajaca, even the native Indians sallied out in pursuit of JUAREZ' partisans, the forces of FIGUEROA having been beaten by 600 of them, armed only with spears, slings and a few muskets. In Oajaca the guerrilla bands of CACHO and PALACIOS had submitted.

Soledad, which not long ago was almost a desert, has now a school attended by about 40 children.

There is also said to be a great improvement in the administration of justice, which used to be notoriously corrupt. The judge of an inferior court in the capital having given a notoriously unjust decision, the Emperor deprived him of his office, and ordered that the decision should be carried out, but to be paid out of the judge's property. He was also made liable to a suit before the supreme tribunal.

The Confederate steamer *Owl*, commander Capt. MAFFIT, entered this port yesterday, consigned to the Confederate agent HELM, with effects. The port of her departure is not mentioned, the shipping list only states from the sea. Her tonnage is given at 450 tons.

LARA.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The War in Uruguay.

Our latest news from Uruguay via Buenos Ayres, is up to the middle of the second week in February. The City of Montevideo is invested by a Brazilian army of fully 13,000 men and a fleet of twenty vessels, yet none of its defenders entertained the idea of capitulation.

The barricades are very strong and well defended, but the water defences are extremely weak, consisting of only the Cerro and Fort San José. The former has been reinforced with 600 men and six howitzers, and could do much damage until vigorously shelled.

The city lines altogether are garrisoned by about 5,000 men, but are very strong. The Government is making all efforts for a terrible resistance, but the foreigners are in utter consternation, it being self-evident that a bombardment of the city, now so crowded, must result in frightful loss of life.

The powder magazines are so situated as to create the most appalling danger. Were a bomb to fall near the Bovedas, or some other deposits, the whole city would be destroyed and not a man left to tell the tale. Rat Island and the Cerro are thronged with fugitives, there being 1,000 families encamped on the former.

The French Minister has given refuge to a great number of his countrymen at the Legation. Vessels are not allowed to enter the port, and the Buenos Ayres steamer *Rio de la Plata* had to anchor outside. She was continually beset at her moorings by boats full of fugitives, begging to be taken aboard, but could accomodate only 440.

The British residents had held a mass meeting to devise measures for mutual protection, it being greatly feared that excesses would be committed by the troops of the garrison. The latter expect to hold out a long time, declaring that if it took the Brazilians twenty-two days to capture Paysandu, they will require months for the conquest of Montevideo.

The Paraguayans, under Col. RESQUIN, had taken the town of Miranda, the Brazilian garrison, a battalion of infantry under Major ALBUQUERQUE, dispersing in all directions. The victors captured a large supply of ordnance, small arms and supplies. The Mboyas Indians, profiting by the occasion, entered the town and sacked it before the actual arrival of the Paraguayans.

In *El Cosmopolita* is given Señor PINHEIRO's report of the condition of the flourishing colony of Swiss at Baradero, now in the eighth year of its existence, founded in 1856 by ten Swiss farming families, whose numbers were shortly afterward reinforced by eight more. It already supplies Buenos Ayres, Rosario, Entre Rios and Banda Oriental with several valuable staple products, especially potatoes.

They have 3,508 English acres under cultivation, which, without counting fruit, &c., produced, in 1864, immense crops of peas, wheat, beans, barley, maize and potatoes. There are 374 farms, of about eight acres each, under thorough cultivation.

The best informed South Americans think that the first step of the Brazilians against Paraguay will be to cut off all her communication from abroad, by blockading the rivers Paraguay and Parana at their confluence in the Tres Bocas.

An extensive land invasion is impossible, not only owing to the immense distances, but the insufficient numerical strength of the Brazilian army, estimated by its own Generals at not more than from thirty to forty thousand, or scarcely one-half that of Paraguay.

The power of Brazil now lies really in her navy, which exceeds all the armed merchant ships (styled men-of-war) of the rest of South America put together. At least twenty, and if needs be thirty, Brazilian gunboats and war steamers can anchor at a respectful distance below Humayta, and remain there as long as they please.

On the other hand, the Paraguayans can sweep the upper provinces of Brazil at their ease, and construct all the enginery of war that they need at Asuncion, one of the finest arsenals in the world.

Speech of Andy Johnson.

At one of the impromptu gatherings in Washington occasioned by the news of the capture of Richmond, Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON being discovered in the crowd, was called, and made the following remarks:

"As I have been introduced, I will make one or two remarks, for I feel that no one would be justified in attempting to make an address on such an occasion, when the excitement is justly at so great a height.

We are now, my friends, winding up a rebellion—a great effort that has been made by bad men to overthrow the government of the United States, a government founded upon free principles, and cemented by the best blood of the Revolution. You must indulge me in making one single remark in connection with myself. At the time that the traitors in the Senate of the United States plotted against the government, and entered into a conspiracy more foul, more execrable and more odious than that of Cataline against the Romans, I happened to be a member of that body, and, as to loyalty, stood solitary and alone among the Senators from the Southern States. I was then and there called upon to know what I would do with such traitors, and I want to report my reply here. I said, if we had ANDREW JACKSON he would hang them as high as HAMAN. But as he is no more, and sleeps in his grave in his own beloved State, where traitors and treason have even insulted his tomb and the very earth that covers his remains, humble as I am, when you ask what I would do, my reply is, I would arrest them; I would try them; I would convict them, and I would hang them. As humble as I am and have been, I have pursued but one, undeviating course. All that I have—life, limb and property—have been put at the disposal of the country in this great struggle. I have been in camp, I have been in the field, I have been everywhere where this great rebellion was; I have pursued it until I believe I can now see its termination. Since the world began, there never has been a rebellion of such gigantic proportions, so infamous in character, so diabolical in motive, so entirely disregardful of the laws of civilized war. It has introduced the most savage mode of warfare ever practiced upon the earth. I will repeat here a remark, for which I have been in no small degree censured. What is it, allow me to ask, that has sustained the nation in this great struggle? The cry has been, you know, that our government was not strong enough for a time of rebellion; that in such a time she would have to contend against internal weakness as well as internal foes. We have now given the world evidence that such is not the fact, and when the rebellion shall have been crushed out, and the nation shall once again have settled down in peace, our government shall rest upon a more enduring basis than ever before. But, my friends, in what has the great strength of this government consisted? Has it been in one-man power? Has it been in some autocrat, or in some one man who held absolute government? No! I thank God I have it in my power to proclaim the great truth that this government has derived its strength from the American people. They have issued the edict; they have exercised the power that has resulted in the overthrow of the rebellion, and there is not another government upon the face of the earth that could have withstood the shock. We can now congratulate ourselves that we possess the strongest, the freest and the best government the world ever saw. Thank God that we have lived through this trial, and that, looking in your intelligent faces here to-day, I can announce to you the great fact that Petersburgh, the outpost of the strong citadel, has been occupied by our brave and gallant officers, and our untiring, invincible soldiers. And not content with that, they have captured the citadel itself, the stronghold of traitors. Richmond is ours, and is now occupied by the forces of the United States! Her gates have been entered, and the glorious Stars and Stripes, the emblem of Union, of power, and of supremacy, now float over the enemy's capitol! In the language of another, let that old flag rise higher and higher, until it meets the sun in his coming, and let the parting day linger to play upon its ample folds. It is the flag of your country, it is your flag, it is my flag, and it bids defiance to all the nations of the earth, and to the encroachments of all the Powers combined. It is not my intention to make any imprudent remarks or allusions, but the hour will come when those nations that exhibited toward us such insolence and improper interference in the midst of our adversity, and, as they supposed, of our weakness, will learn that this is a government of the people, possessing power enough to make itself felt and respected. In the midst of our rejoicing, we must not forget to drop a tear for those gallant fellows who have shed their blood that their government might triumph. We cannot forget them when we review the many bloody battle-fields of the war, the new-made graves, our maimed friends and relatives, who have left their limbs, as it were, on the enemy's soil, and others who have been consigned to their long narrow houses with no winding-sheet save their blankets saturated with their blood. One word more, and I have done. It is this: I am in favor of leniency; but, in my opinion, evil doers should be punished. [Cries of 'That's so!'] Treason is the highest crime known in the catalogue of crimes; and for him that is guilty of it—for him that is willing to lift his impious hand against the authority of the nation—I would say death is too easy a punishment. My notion is that treason must be made odious, that traitors must be punished and impoverished, their social power broken, though they must be made to feel the penalty of their crimes. You, my friends, have traitors in your very midst, and treason needs rebuke and punishment here as well as elsewhere. It is not the men in the field who are the greatest traitors. It is the men who have encouraged them to imperil their lives, while they themselves have remained at home expending their means and exerting all their power to overthrow the government. Hence I say this: 'the halter to intelligent, influential traitors.' But to the honest boy, to the deluded man, who has been deceived into the rebel ranks, I would extend leniency. I would say, return to your allegiance, renew your support to the government, and become a good citizen; but the leaders I would hang. I hold, too, that wealthy traitors should be made to remunerate those men who have suffered as a consequence of their crime—Union men who have lost their property, who have been driven from their homes, beggars and wanderers among strangers. It is well to talk about these things here, to-day, in addressing the well-informed persons who compose this audience. You can, to a very great extent, aid in moulding public opinion, and to give it a proper direction. Let us commence the work. We have put down these traitors in arms; let us put them down in law, in public judgment, and in the morals of the world. Permit me now to propose three cheers for the capture of Richmond."

Three times three cheers were given, with immense enthusiasm, when three cheers were proposed for the Vice-President, and given with hearty good will.

Vice-President JOHNSON then suggested three cheers for "our brave officers and men who have achieved these great results," and they were given with great unction.

Alleged Murder of a Provost-Marshal—Second Murder of a Witness.

KINGSTON, Ulster Co., N. Y., Saturday, April 1.

The greatest excitement ever known in this neighborhood has been occasioned by the trial of WILLIAM GLEASON, for the murder of GARRETT FREER, Provost-Marshal for the district. The accused is a young man of respectable and wealthy connections, and has been a Lieutenant in the army of the United States, from which he had deserted. He had fallen into dissipated habits and very bad company. The trial commenced in the Circuit Court on Wednesday, and after some difficulty a jury was impaneled. Great prejudice existed against the prisoner, and in Rondout, where the murder of both the Provost-Marshal and the old fisherman was committed, the Irish population largely preponderate. It appeared by the evidence that, on the 2d of May last, FREER, the deceased, went to arrest the prisoner and one KELLY as deserters, at a very low and notorious house on the bank of the canal at Rondout kept by one GIBBONS. GIBBONS and KELLY have both fled. On the morning of the 3d the horse and wagon of the deceased were found standing by the door of GIBBONS' house. Search was made, and the bodies of the Provost-Marshal and an old fisherman were found in the canal, about one hundred yards from GIBBONS' house. The head of the Provost-Marshal was fractured across the temple, and his head and face bruised, and the throat of the fisherman bore the marks of having been strangled. The testimony of a little girl was given, which went to prove that she saw a fight between the prisoner and the deceased in the house of GIBBONS, and saw the body of the deceased carried out, and put into a barn, but on cross-examination by the counsel for the prisoner her statement was so extraordinary and so contradictory that little reliance could be placed upon it. The evidence was of a circumstantial character, and occupied the Court for two days.

On Friday, EDWIN JAMES, who had been retained by friends of the accused in New-York for his defence, addressed the jury in a most eloquent and powerful speech. He analyzed the evidence and destroyed many of the theories set up by the prosecution. He suggested doubts whether any murder had been committed by any person; that the deceased, who was proved to have been intoxicated, notwithstanding the injuries received, might have staggered into the canal; and on his cross-examination of the medical testimony, they admitted that the deceased was alive when he got into the water. His address occupied three hours, and was listened to with breathless attention. The Judge—HOGEBOOM, of the Circuit Court—summed up the case with great minuteness, pressing the case against the accused, and at 11 o'clock on Friday night the jury retired to consider their verdict. Every avenue to the court was crowded by an anxious throng, who remained, some the whole night, awaiting the result.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree.

Union Prisoners Drowned at Cahawba.

From the Rebel, March 8.

Our readers are doubtless aware that the present extraordinary and unexampled rise in the river completely inundated the prison at Cahawba, and that the prisoners were compelled for some hours to stand in the water until transportation could be procured to take them away. They were then brought to this place and placed in dry and comfortable quarters. We this morning met Gen. PILLOW upon our streets and were informed by him that the seeming neglect of the prisoners was by no means intentional. So far as he is concerned, certainly no dereliction can be charged. The first notice he received of his appointment as Commissary-General of Prisoners was through the Yankee papers from Memphis, the announcement of which was made here on Saturday. This morning (Tuesday) Gen. PILLOW is on the ground, looking to the welfare of the prisoners in person, though he has not, up to this time, received any notification from Richmond of his appointment.

We presume that the malignity of our enemies will torture the circumstance of the flooding of the prison at Cahawba into another evidence of our determination to abuse the prisoners in our hands, and make it a pretext for retaliation; but the fact is, that throughout the whole length of the Alabama River, our people were washed out of their homes and driven to the hills, and that the wood upon the banks of the river was so completely carried off, that the steamboats were unable to get enough to run them.

At the very time that the prisoners were standing in the water at Cahawba, steamboats were lying at the wharf here, unable to move for want of fuel, and the boat which brought the prisoners up, when she left here, was in search of fuel, and as we are informed, was compelled to run thirty or forty miles below Cahawba before she could find wood enough to bring her back.

Deaths in United States General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va., During Week Ending April 1.

Charles Gaunison, Co. A, 41st United States Infantry.
Thomas Panie, Co. F, 107th United States Infantry.
B. Ferguson, Co. E, 29th United States Infantry.
Franklin Hardy, citizen.
Solomon Berman, 4th New-York Battery.
Joseph Dibble, Co. M, 3d New-Jersey Flying Bat.
Nicholas Fisherman, Co. A, 45th United States Inf.
Cyrus Thompson, Co. G, 137th United States Inf.
Wm. M. Hooper, 3d Penn. Heavy Artillery.
Andrew J. Burges, Co. F, 11th Maine.
Philip Wolfe, Co. F, 3d Penn. Heavy Artillery.
John K. Neal, Co. A, 9th Vermont.
W. B. Smith, Co. D, 7th Conn.
Robert Sellers, Co. H, 20th New-York Cavalry.
Mulford Vaninwiger, Co. B, 142d New-York.
Wm. Dysen, Co. C, 39th U. States Infantry.
Lewis H. Watters, Co. B, 19th United States.
Corp. Nathan Boyde, Co. D, 8th United States.
Lars Higgins, citizen.
John A. Furris, Co. I, 142d New-York.
Wm. T. Odell, unassigned Recruit.
Thomas McLarkey, Co. H, 9th United States Inf.
Joseph Alexandria, Co. K, 29th United States Inf.
Thomas Magrooda, Co. K, 115th United States.

Patients received since last report, 555; returned to duty, 243; furloughed, 58; transferred, 46; discharged, 11; whole number now in hospital about, 3,100. Nearly all the wards of Division No. 1 have been thoroughly renovated, painted and well aired, and many of them surrounded with splendid yards present a very neat and attractive appearance.

To-day is bright, warm and windy.

Our hospital garden looks fine. A. S. B.

Interesting to Sign-Painters.

AN INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of Feb. 15, in relation to the duty on "sign-painting, &c.," has been received. In answer, I have to say that section 95, of the Act of June 30, 1864, reads: "That whenever any manufactured articles, goods, &c., on which an excise duty has been paid, and which are not specially provided for, are increased in value by being polished, painted, varnished, &c., or otherwise more completely finished, or fitted for use or sale, there shall be levied, collected and paid a tax of five (5) per centum ad valorem upon the amount of such increased value."

You say your business is sign-painting and lettering different articles, and that you are not a manufacturer. In the same section above referred to it is declared that the increasing of values in the manner aforesaid shall be deemed manufacturing. You will therefore see that if you take any manufactured article as above mentioned, and letter or paint it, you are liable to the duty on the increased value. But if you letter or paint a house, or other building, you are not increasing the value of a manufactured article, and hence not liable to the increased tax.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS,
Acting Commissioner.

DEATH OF ZENAS BARNUM, ESQ.—A wide circle of friends and acquaintances will regret to read the announcement of the death, on Wednesday morning, at Baltimore, of ZENAS BARNUM, Esq., long connected with the hotel that bore his name in that city. Mr. BARNUM was a native of Pennsylvania, and, we believe, by profession a civil engineer. He possessed fine business capacities, and after realizing a handsome fortune in the management of his hotel, he relinquished it, to devote his time, as President, to the resuscitation of the Baltimore Central Railroad, a task that he soon and effectually accomplished. He was also among the earliest, in connection with Hon. AMOS KENDALL, WILLIAM M. SWAIN, Esq., and others, to venture his money and time to the establishment of the magnetic telegraph—an enterprise that derived great advantage from his excellent judgment and talent in adapting details to practical results. His high integrity of purpose which, as President of the pioneer line, he infused through all the operations of the new business, also did much to command that public confidence so essential to success. Mr. BARNUM was the first President of the present American Telegraph Company, and was an active director in it, as well as President of the old "Magnetic Company" at the time of his death. He was connected with various improvements in his own State and in Virginia, and was ever among the foremost with his capital and his great business qualifications to encourage and aid every public improvement. We knew him well as a most worthy man. He was domestic in his habits, and kindly disposed to all.—*Philadelphia Ledger, April 5.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 7, 1865.

$70,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.	107	100	Canton Co.	32
500	do.	107¼	50	Erie R. Pref.	82
70,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.		100	do.	82
	New issue.	107	200	Hud. Riv. R.	100
75,000	U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	92¼	100	do.	100½
5,000	U.S.6s.'81..C.	107½	100	do.	101
10,000	Ill. Coup.Bs.'65	88	200	Long Island R.	90
3,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	65	200	Reading R.	101
10,000	Georgia St. 6s	65	3500	do.	101¼
2,000	Mo. State 6s	65	2000	do.	101½
70,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	25½	200	do.	101¼
20,000	do.	25	25	Mich. Cen. R.	101
6,000	N. Y. Cen.7s.'76	102	300	Ill. Cen. R.	101¼
5,000	Erie 4th M.	91	100	do.	101¼
2,100	H. & St.J.1st L.		300	do.....c	101
	G. Bonds	90	1200	Mich. S. & N. I.	63¾
5,000	P.,Ft.W.& C.1st	101	1500	do.	63½
3,000	Mil.&St.P.1stM.	80½	400	do.	63¾
5,000	Am. Gold	149¾	100	do.....b10	64
24	Union Bank	116	1000	do.	63¾
50	Fourth Nat.Bank.	99½	1500	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	65
200	Cumb. Coal Pr.	37½	1200	do.	65¼
100	do.	37½	2600	do.	65¼
250	Quick. Min. Co.	67½	1500	do.	65½
100	do.	68	1000	do.	66
50	do.	67¾	500	C. & N. W. R.	26½
300	do.	67½	100	do.	26½
500	Mar. Min. Co.	16	400	do.	26¾
200	Wyom. V.C.C.	43	550	C. & N. W. Pr.	57
100	Nic. Transit Co.	5	700	do.	57¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	94½	1200	do.	57½
400	do.	96	1000	do.	57¾
100	do.....b10	95¼	700	do.	58
100	do.....b10	95¼	100	do.	58¼
600	do.	95½	350	Clev. & Tol.	102
100	do.....s30	95	1200	Chi. & R. I.	94
100	do.....s10	95	100	do.....s10	94
100	do.....s15	95	300	do.	94¼
400	do.	95¾	500	do.	94½
200	do.	96	300	Mil. & P.DuC.R.	35
100	do.	96½	25	M.&P.du C.2dPr.	70
200	do.	96½	2500	Pitts., F.W. & C.	94
100	Erie Railway	68¼	1000	do.	93½
1000	do.	68	1000	do.	93¾
3500	do.	68¼	1000	do.	93
1000	do.	68½	1000	do.	92½
700	do.	68	500	do.	92
100	do.	67¾	100	Alt. & Terre H.	28
100	do.	67¾	100	do.	29
300	do.....s10	66½	200	Al. & T. H. Pr.	61
100	do.	68¾	200	Chi.& Alt.Pref.	90
500	do.	69			

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S.6s.'81. C.	107¾	100	Mar. Min. Co.	16½
25,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s. R.	102½	400	Hudson R. R.	100
10,000	do.	102½	100	do.....s10	99¼
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	107¼	1000	Reading R.	102
4,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s. C.		300	do.	101½
	New issue.	107¼	500	do.	101¾
3,000	U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	92¼	400	do.	102
20,000	do.	92½	200	Mich. Cen. R.	101
25,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	65	800	Clev. & Pitts.	66¾
5,000	Missouri 6s	65	1000	M. S. & N.I.R.	63¾
50,000	O. & M. Cer.	25	1000	do.	64
400	Canton Co.	33	600	do.	63¾
50	Cum Coal Pref.	38½	300	Ill. Cen. R.	101½
400	do.	39	500	do.	102
200	do.	39¼	100	do.	101¾
300	do.	39½	25	do.	100½
300	do.	39	200	Chi. & N. W.	27½
800	Quick. Min. Co.	68	300	do.	27¾
200	do.	67½	100	do.	28
1500	N. Y. Cen. R.	99	300	Chic.&N.W.Pr.s10	58
200	do.	98½	400	do.	58¼
1000	do.....s10	98½	100	do.	58½
300	do.	98	30	Chic. & R. I.	95
100	do.	97¾	300	do.	95¼
300	do.	97½	100	Chi..Bur. & Q.	110
300	Erie Railway	70	900	Pitts. Ft.W.&C.	92
500	do.	69½	100	do.	91¼
400	do.	69¼	700	do.	91½
300	do.....s10	68	100	Al. & T. H. R.	30½
200	do.....b10	69½			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$60,000	O. & M.Cer..b3	25½	200	Ill. Cen. R.	102¼
20,000	do.	25¼	500	Clev. & Pitts.	67¾
100	N. Y. Cen.	100	1400	do.	68
900	do.....b3	100	300	do.....c	68
100	do.....s5	99½	200	do.....s3	68½
600	do.	99½	400	do.	68¼
200	do.	99¾	500	Chi. & N. W.	28½
300	do.....s3	99½	100	do.....b3	28½
100	do.....b3	99¾	100	do.....s3	28¾
100	do.....s3	99½	600	Chic. & R. I....x d	94
400	do.	99¾	300	do.....s3	94
100	do.....s3	99¾	100	do.....s3	94¼
100	do.....c	99¾	100	do.	94½
500	Erie Railway...s3	70½	200	do.	94½
100	do.....c	70½	100	do.....s3	94¾
4800	do.	70½	200	Ch. & N.W.Pr...s3	59¾
1500	do.	70¾	300	do.	59¾
500	do.....c	70¾	100	do.	59½
800	do.....s3	70¾	300	do.	59½
300	do.	70¾	200	do.....b3	59½
700	do.....c	71	100	do.....b3	59¾
300	do.....c	70¾	700	P., Ft. W. & C.x-d	94
200	Hudson R. R.	102½	600	do.	93¾
500	do.	102¾	100	do.....s3	93¾
200	do.....c	102¾	900	do.	93¾
1000	do.	103	400	Quick. Min. Co.	68¼
100	do.....s5	102¾	100	do.....b3	68½
200	do.....b3	103	100	do.....b3	68½
300	do.	102¾	100	Cum. Coal.....c	39½
1400	Reading R.	102	400	do.	39¾
700	do.....s3	102	200	do.....b5	39¾
700	M. S. & N. I. R.	64½	200	do.	39¾
600	do.	64½	800	Mariposa Min.	16¼
100	do.....s3	64½	500	do.....s3	16¾
200	do.....s5	64½	100	do.	16½
100	do.....b3	64¼	100	do.....s3	16¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$50,000	O. & M. Cer.	25	100	Hudson R. R.	101¾
100	N. Y. Cen.	98¼	300	Chic.& R. I.x-d.b3	93¾
100	do.....s3	98½	100	do.	93¾
100	do.	98¼	400	do.	93¾
100	do.....s3	98	100	Chic. & N. W.	28¼
200	Erie Railway	70	400	do.....s3	28
900	do.....s3	70½	100	do.....s3	28¾
400	do.....s3	70½	100	do.	28
400	do.....s3	70½	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr	59¼
900	do.	70¼	300	do.....s3	59¼
200	do.....s3	70½	100	do.....b3	59¾
300	do.	70¾	100	do.	59¾
200	Reading R.	102	100	do.....s3	59¾
400	do.....s3	102½	100	Cum. Coal	40¼
200	do.....s3	103	300	do.....b3	40½
300	do.	102¾	100	do.	40¾
400	M. S. & N. I.	64	900	do.	41
100	do.....b3	63¾	100	do.	41
300	do.	63¾	100	do.	41½
100	do.	63¾	100	do.....b10	41½
100	do.....s10	63¾	100	do.....b3	41¾
100	Cleve. & Pitts....s3	67	100	do.....s3	41½
1000	do.....b3	67	100	Quick. M. Co....s3	68
100	do.	67¼	200	do.....b3	68
500	do.	67¼	100	do.	68
1000	do.....s3	67½	200	Mar. Min. Co.	16½
200	do.....s3	67½	200	do.	16
200	do.	67¾			

FRIDAY, April 7—P. M.

This has been another day of great excitement on the Stock Exchange. The spirit of speculation for a rise in the market on Victories and the approach of Peace, to all appearances, has thoroughly taken possession of the Street, if not of the outside public. The Government Stocks are strongly supported—the 5-20s on relatively low quotations by the steamer *China* this morning—and the Railways advanced rapidly on very large sales of the New-York and Western Roads. The upward movement is wholly irrespective of the Gold Room, which is 2@3 ₩ cent. lower than yesterday, and 5@6 ₩ cent. below the best sales of Wednesday. The additional Military view to-day adversely influenced Gold, and favorably affected the Stock Exchange. A rumor was current late in the afternoon that Gen. LEE had surrendered the remnant of his Army; but while it was not generally believed, the actual official results of yesterday's captures were deemed amply encouraging for the very early termination of the War.

The steamer this morning brought in considerable orders for United States 5-20s, unlimited as to price and the currency for Exchange, and purchases have been made on these advices on Wall-street to the extent at least of half a million of dollars. Our leading Brokers on the street, especially interested in the Public Funds, anticipate the return of one or two millions from the other side, on the New-York orders to buy in London or Frankfort on the recent heavy decline in Gold and the Currency value of Exchange; but it is exceedingly questionable from all the information we can gather, whether this process will continue beyond one or two steamers, or amount to a single million of dollars beyond the sales already made of Bonds to arrive.

The daily subscriptions to the 7-30 per cent. Popular Loan have again returned to two and a half millions, which are quite equal to the current wants of the Treasury. There is much less doing in the way of exchanging the Funded Stocks of the United States for the 7-30 per cents than was going on some weeks ago, and the supply of the former on the market is being very rapidly diminished.

The market for Money keeps easy at 6 per cent. to the Brokers, and the large operations on the Railway list at the Stock Exchange thus far makes but slight impression on the supply of means, which lenders are ready to put out, on call, at this rate.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with the same hour yesterday. The intermediate fluctuations on some of the Railways were frequent and abrupt, but the general course of the market strongly upward. The range of sales in the Gold Room was 150@147½@148½ ₩ cent.

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	92¼	92½	Pittsburgh	64¼	67¼
U. S. 5-20's	107½	107½	Northwest	26½	28
U. S. Certificates	98⅝	98⅝	N. West Pref.	55½	59¼
N. Y. Central	94½	98¾	Rock Island	93	93¾
Erie	66⅞	69¾	Fort Wayne	92½	91¾
Hudson	100	101¾	Cum'land Coal	38½	41½
Reading	100	101¾	Quicksilver	65½	68
Mich. Southern	62½	63¾	Mariposa	16½	16¼
Illinois Cen.	100½	102¾	Ohio & M. Certs	24½	25

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	105	Hanover	97
Union	115	Irving	100
America	130	Market	100
Phenix	95	Nassau	100
Chemical	700	Corn Exchange	100
Butch'rs' & Drov'rs'	120	Commonwealth	100
Commerce	100	Importers' & Traders'	100
Mechanics' Bkg. As.	98	Central National	98
Bank of N. America	100	Fourth National	90½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	97	Lack. & West. bonds	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	102	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	102
Erie 1st mort, '68	100	Tol. & Wab. 2d m.	73
Erie 7s, 2d mort. '79	100½	Mil. & P. du C. 1st m.	95
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83	95	Gal. & Chi. ex.	95
Erie 7s, 4th mort. '80	91	Gal. & Chi. 2d m.	95
Erie 7s, 5th mort. '88	88	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	95
B. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	93	New-Jersey C. 1st m.	98
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69	100½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st m.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	101	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d m.	91½
Har. 1st m. '69-'72	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d m.	77
Har. Con. M. & S. F.	101	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds conv.	81
Mich. S. 7 p. c. 2d mort.	90	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st m	30
Ill. Cent. 7 p. c. '75	105	Chi. & Alton 1st m.	95
Alton & T. H. 2d m. pf.	70	Chi. & Alton inc.	80
Alton & T. H. 2d m. in.	65	At. & Gt. West. 1st m.	70
Chi. & N. W. 1st m.	76½	Mil. & St. P. 1st mort.	80½
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	87		

The National Tradesmen's Bank of the City of New-York, on its quarterly statement shows as follows on a capital of one million:

U. S. Loans	$1,709,943
Other Loans	940,285
N. Y. State and City Stocks	165,000
Due from Banks	120,442
Banking House	175,000
Legal Tender	439,306
Miscellaneous	27,069
Total	$3,628,045
Capital	$1,000,000
Surplus	443,983
Old Circulation	286,893
National Deposits	1,903,384
Dividends unpaid	3,785—$3,628,045

Mr. JAMES J. HOYT was yesterday admitted to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

The Fourth National Bank of New-York, on its quarterly statement, shows on a Capital of five millions:

United States Loans	$5,888,980
Other Loans	6,357,029
Due from Banks	256,851
Legal Tender and Gold	3,703,242
Expenses	13,534
Total	$16,221,636
Capital	$5,000,000
Surplus	147,716
Unpaid Dividends	16,490
Net Deposits	9,858,205
Circulation	1,199,225—$16,221,636

The Third National Bank of New-York, on its quarterly statement, shows, on a capital of $1,000,000:

United States Loans	$1,751,276
Other Loans	441,060
Legal Tender	700,248
Due from Banks	149,841
Miscellaneous	60,318
Total	$3,102,743
Capital	$1,000,000
Surplus	34,884
Circulation	595,000
Net Deposits	1,448,934
Dividends unpaid	23,925—$3,102,743

The Market Bank of New-York, Capital $1,000,000, has received its patent as a National Bank from the Department at Wash[illegible]ton. The St. Nicholas' Capital, noticed [illegible]day as now under the National system, is also $1,000,000.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 per cent. Loan at the First National Bank to-day are $300,000.

Some days ago the question was asked by a member in the Open (or Public) Board of Stock Brokers, on Broad-street, whether there was anything in the rules of the Board against time (gambling) sales United States Stocks, sellers option. Before the question was answered from the Chair, another member cried out. "*Nothing but honor!*" And the applause which spontaneously followed amply settled the purpose of this body of brokers not to permit the Public Credit of the United States, in time of War, to be recklessly gambled in, whether to promote a panic in other values, or to create distrust in the Government. At the regular Stock Exchange Board no contract in United States Stocks beyond three or ten days is tolerated and has not been for several years.

The week's imports of Dry Goods have been to the value of $894,134, against $1,360,808 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION		DIRECTLY WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Wool	559	$160,563	437	$178,267	314	$118,592
Cotton	133	40,177	180	66,099	226	81,972
Silk	84	72,831	103	116,218	84	74,793
Flax	454	90,856	508	120,840	236	65,934
Miscellan's	88	26,816	1,231	21,467	841	9,192
Totals	1,318	$391,243	2,565	$502,891	1,701	$350,483
		502,891				391,243
Total entered		$894,134	Total marketed			$741,726

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,995,819 39; including for Customs, $306,000; total payments, $3,921,802 39; on account of Loan, $69,000; balance, $32,521,538 30.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will hold their regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The subscriptions and sales for 7-30s at the Ninth National Bank, to-day, amount to $168,400.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,
Bankers, No. 30 Wall-street, New-York,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank.)
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons opening accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balance at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway.
7-30 LOAN AGENCY.
Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Successors to
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
U. S. "7-30 LOAN."
Commission allowed Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.
All denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery.
All kinds of United States securities bought and sold.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 7, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 113 pkgs. Ashes, 10,275 bbls. Flour, 20 bbls. and 1,170 bags Corn Meal, 2,960 bushels Corn, 4,180 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Malt, 1,170 pkgs. Provisions, and 176 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet and nominal, at $8@$8 25 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is more active to-day, at firmer quotations. Gold prices for Java, 21½c.@22c.; Rio, 17½c.@20½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 18½c.@20½c.; and St. Domingo, 17¼c.@17½c. ₩ lb. Sales 5,000 bags Rio, on private terms.

COTTON—Is in less demand, and quite heavy. Middlings, 30c @35c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, to-day, prices opening steady, but closing quite heavily. Sales since our last amount to 8,300 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $7 50@$8; poor to choice Extra State at $8@$8 50, chiefly at $8 10@$8 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 50@$8 85 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$7 50	@$8 00
Extra State	8 00	@ 8 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 10	@10 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shp'g brands	8 50	@ 8 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 90	@10 50
Extra Genesee	8 50	@10 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	8 50	@12 00

Southern Flour is in fair request but at irregular prices. Sales since our last, 1,650 bbls., at $9@$10 for poor to good, and $10@$12 for good to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy, to-day. Sales 580 bbls. Extra, at $8 25@$10 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine at $5 50@$6 75 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is pretty active, at $5 60@5 65 for Jersey, and $6 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 950 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand at about former rates, closing, however, in favor of buyers. Sales were made of 35,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $1 80; and Amber Spring at $1 63 ₩ bushel. Rye continues dull and heavy, at $1 05@$1 15 ₩ bushel. Barley rules quiet and heavy, at $1 50@1 80 ₩ bushel. Corn is in less request at former prices. Sales since our last have been made of 4,800 bushels, at $1 42 for New Yellow, ₩ bushel. Oats are in less demand, including Western at 88c.@89c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 83c.@85c.; and Canada at 78c.@80c., ₩ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with April 4, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus: "Flour has been dull and declining during the past week, in sympathy with the downward movement in Wheat. The propeller lines offer to contract at $2 ₩ barrel freight to New-York, and $2 10 to Boston and Portland, shipments to leave here about 25th of this month. Freights to New-York by all rail, $2 70. To Boston, all rail, $2 80. Receipts for week, 742 bbls. The Wheat market has declined about 11c. ₩ bushel during the past week, but closes firm, the market having been largely oversold. The receipts are still very small, but as the Mississippi River is now free of ice most of the distance between Prairie du Chien and St. Paul, liberal arrivals are soon expected. The weather recently has been mild and dry, and favorable for sowing operations. No engagements have yet transpired in Lake Freights. There are a good many vessels ready to load, but they are held at about 14c. on Wheat to Buffalo, and 20c. to Oswego, and shippers are unwilling to charter at these figures, preferring to wait until nearer the opening of navigation. We think it probable that vessel men might be disposed to accept 1c. or 2c. under the rates named. Advices from Buffalo state that the Erie Canal will probably be ready for business about 1st May, as the weather has been favorable for repairs. The stock of Wheat in store, reported yesterday, is 503,581 bushels. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat, in store, subject to 4c. ₩ bushel storage to 1st May next, at $1 03½; No. 2 at 97c. No. 1 Spring, bought at to-day's prices and held for shipment on reopening of navigation, could probably be laid down at New-York at about $1 42, exclusive of interest and commission. Receipts for past week 5,773 bushels, against 56,677 bushels for same time last year. Oats nominal at 37c.@38c., in store."

HAY—Is in moderate request at from $1 50@$1 65 for shipping and trade lots ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet to-day at from 10c.@35c. for poor to prime, and 38c.@40c. for very choice ₩ lb.

HIDES—Are quiet and unsettled in price.

LEATHER—Has been in limited demand and depressed.

MOLASSES—Has attracted less attention; prices have not varied much. A sale of Porto Rico was made at 70c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request and held with much firmness, including Spirits Turpentine at $2 10@$2 15 ₩ gallon.

OILS—The market has been inactive and depressed for all the leading kinds, including Linseed at $1 32@$1 34 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in less demand at 33½c.@34c. for Crude; 52c.@53c. for Refined, in bond, and 71½c.@72c. for do. free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been in less request and has declined materially, closing heavily. Sales since our last 3,850 bbls., in lots, at $26 25@$27 25, closing at $26 50 cash for New Mess; $24@$24 50 for 1863-64 Mess; $26@$26 50 for Prime Mess; and $24@$24 50 for New Prime ₩ bbl.; sales were also made of 2,500 bbls. New Mess, seller's option, April, May and June, at $26 25@$28 50 ₩ lb. Cut meats are in more demand but heavy in price, at 14½c.@14¾c. for Shoulders and 15c.@16½c. for Hams; sales equal 965 pkgs. Bacon has been in fair request; sales 1,300 boxes, including Cumberland Cut, at 15¼c.@15½c.; Long Rib at 15½c.@16c.; Short Rib at 16½c.@16¾c.; Long and Short Clear, 16c.@16½c.; Long and Short Cut Hams, at 15¾c.@16½c. ₩ lb. Lard is heavy and lower. Sales 1,850 tcs. and bbls 15¾c.@18½c., closing with Prime to Choice at 17¾c.@18c. ₩ lb. Beef is in more demand at $16@$21 for Extra Mess; $12@17 for Plain Mess; sales 950 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams are in less request; 525 pkgs were sold at $19@$23 25 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand at 20c.@35c. for poor to choice State and 13c.@20c. for Western, and 30c.@45c. for New Butter. Cheese is inquired for at 13c.@22c. for poor to choice ₩ lb.

RICE—Is in moderate demand at from $10@$11,50, chiefly $10 25@$10 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quiet and unsettled.

SEEDS—Have attracted less attention at irregular prices.

SPICES—Have been inactive at former quotations.

SUGARS—Have been rather less active and less buoyant. Sales since our last comprise 920 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11¼c.@14¾c.; and 430 boxes Havana at 12¼c.@12¾c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in request at 13¾c.@18½c. ₩ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their Sugars thus: Loaf, 18¾c.; Crushed, Ground and Granulated, 18¾c.; White, A, 17¾c.; Yellow, C, 16½c. cash, ₩ lb.

STEARINE—Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 lbs., at 16¾c.@17¼c., chiefly at 17¼c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Is inactive; 43 hhds. Kentucky were sold at 9c.@17c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet to-day, without any remarkable changes in prices.

TALLOW—Sales 87,000 lbs., at 11c.@11¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 180 bbls., in lots, at $2 16@$2 17 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included only 20 tons Bark, at 7s. 6d.; 240 tons Logwood, at 6s.; also, by steamer, 40 bxs. Bacon, at 6s. 3d. For other ports, no important engagements were reported.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Hibernian	April 8	Portland	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	April 8	New-York	Liverpool.
America	April 8	New-York	S'ampton.
Virginia	April 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	April 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	April 15	New-York	S'ampton.
Lafayette	April 20	New-York	Havre.
Germania	April 29	New-York	S'ampton.
Teutonia	May 13	New-York	S'ampton.
Washington	May 24	New-York	Havre.
Saxonia	May 27	New-York	S'ampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	March 22	S'ampton	New-York.
China	March 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Palestine	March 25	Liverpool	Halifax.
Canada	April 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	April 5	S'ampton	New-York.
Teutonia	April 19	S'ampton	New-York.
Saxonia	May 3	S'ampton	New-York.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, per steamship America, via Southampton and Bremen, close at 10:30 a. m. on Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, per steamship City of Manchester, close at 10:30 a. m., on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st.; works, Paterson, N.J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting.

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THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING TAKEN Mr. B. W. PECK into copartnership, the business of sterling goods in bond will be continued at No. 5 and 7 Stone-st., under the name and style of WM. B. PECK & CO.
WM. B. PECK.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF. Morning—PUNCH AND JUDY. Afternoon and evening—MAREMMA OF MADRID.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

BROADWAY THEATRE—DOT; OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

WINTER GARDEN—CORPORAL CARTOUCHE; OR, THE FORLORN HOPE.

MILTON GALLERY—(No. 646 Broadway)—MILTON'S PARADISE LOST—ADAM AND EVE.

HIPPOTHEATRON—GRAND MATINEE.—Afternoon—THE FAIRY PRINCE.

WALLACK'S—UNEQUAL MATCH.

IRVING HALL—SOIREE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

NIBLO'S—EAST LYNNE.

To Our Readers.

In consequence of the very heavy pressure of advertisements, we are compelled to publish a supplementary sheet of twelve columns as part of this morning's TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The city was greatly excited yesterday over a report that LEE's army had surrendered, but the joy was premature; it was FITZ HUGH LEE, and not the General-in-Chief, who had succumbed; at least such was the ultimate story—from Philadelphia. But there was enough of genuine news to keep up the joyful fever of patriotism which has marked every day and hour since GRANT begun his last glorious campaign. Our dispatches make it very clear if not already at the point of surrender, LEE will very soon be brought to that alternative; the unremitting blows of SHERIDAN's avenging sword are too powerful to be endured; the rebels have not time to form an effective line of battle before our troopers are upon them, and another disorderly rout is the result. SHERIDAN reports at 11½ P. M. of Thursday: "The enemy made a stand at the intersection of the Burkes Station road with the road upon which they were retreating. I attacked them with divisions of the Sixth Army Corps, and routed them handsomely, making a connection with the cavalry. I am still pressing on with both cavalry and infantry. Up to the present time we have captured Gens. Ewell, Kershaw, Button, Corse, De Barre, Curtis, Lee, several thousand prisoners, fourteen pieces of artillery, with caissons and a large number of wagons. It the thing is pressed, I think Lee will surrender." As for the "pressing" we may safely leave GRANT and SHERIDAN alone for that. Further dispatches from Gens. MEADE, HUMPHREYS and WRIGHT give details of operations on Thursday, all of which were in every way favorable to our arms. MEADE says: "It is evident that to-day's work is going to be one of the most important of the recent brilliant operations." HUMPHREYS says: "Our last fight, just before dark, at Sailors' Creek, gave us two guns, three flags, considerable numbers of prisoners, 200 wagons, 70 ambulances, with mules and horses to about one-half the wagons and ambulances." WRIGHT says: "The result has been a complete success." And so the good work goes on.

A telegram to the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "Judge CAMPBELL, of Hampton Roads Peace Conference notoriety, is at Petersburgh, also Senator HUNTER. They are very anxious that President LINCOLN should issue a proclamation granting a general pardon to rebels. Such a move, they say, would cause the total disintegration of the Confederacy, and the remnant of the rebel armies to lay down their arms."

There was a report yesterday that HANCOCK's forces were once more in motion up the Shenandoah Valley, toward Lynchburgh. Little has been said of late about movements in this direction, but there have been troops on hand for any probable emergency; and as it is about time for them to march if they would be in at the death, this rumor is very likely true.

It is certain that SHERMAN is moving once more on his northern march, and has left Goldsboro far in the rear. Vessels taking supplies to Newbern for his army have been sent back to Fortress Monroe for further orders.

The steamer *Harriet Deford*, recently captured by the rebels and turned into a pirate, has been drawn into Indian Creek, a small tributary to the Potomac, and will be either captured or destroyed by Commodore PARKER's gunboats.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the British schooner *Comus* by the United States steamer *Iuka*. She was bound from St. Marks, Fla., for Havana, with a cargo of thirty-two bales of Sea Island cotton.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The *China* brings dates to the 26th ult. Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, the new Minister from Great Britain to the United States, is a passenger. There have been important debates in Parliament on the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty and American affairs generally, the principal speakers being Earl RUSSELL, Lord PALMERSTON, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. LAYARD, Mr. DISRAELI and Gen. PEEL. SMITH DOUGLAS & Co., of London, and JAMES SMITH & Co., of Liverpool—one establishment—have suspended. Liabilities £300,000 to £400,000 sterling. The King of Belgium is on a visit to Queen VICTORIA at Windsor. Paris advices state that the rebel ram *Stonewall* quitted Ferrol the 21st, accompanied to sea by a Spanish frigate. The United States frigates *Niagara* and *Sacramento* immediately followed. The expectation of a fight caused immense excitement among the Spanish population, but the *Stonewall*, finding no chance to escape, returned to port. Capt. JAMES ANDERSON, of the Cunard mail steamer *China*, has been appointed to command the *Great Eastern* during the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. The *Great Eastern* will sail from Valencia, Ireland, about the 1st of July, and may be expected at Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, by the middle of that month. It is expected that Europe and America will be in telegraphic communication before the 20th July. The news from the Continent is generally unimportant.

GENERAL NEWS.

The new State Government for Tennessee was organized in Nashville on the 3d inst., with PARSON BROWNLOW as Governor. Petitions are in circulation in Memphis and other cities, asking the President to declare that Tennessee is no longer an insurrectionary State, and that the tax on goods from Northern States shall be remitted by the Treasury Department. Gen. WASHBURNE, the military commander of Memphis, in order to facilitate the restoration of new free State Government, has ordered the military and Provost-Marshals in his department to confine their attention to military offenders and hand over all other cases to the civil authorities.

An attempt was made on the night of the 31st to burn the government buildings at Newbern, but failed. The parties are unknown, and it is thought that they are bounty-jumpers and roughs who are there to escape the draft at the North. Others think that it is the work of the citizens of Goldsboro and other places, or pretended refugees, in retaliation for SHERMAN's burning in South Carolina. The public storehouses, commissary warehouse, forage warehouse and railroad bridge were fired, but fortunately it was discovered soon enough to prevent any damage.

It is estimated that SHERMAN's system of foraging on the country saved to the government nearly a million of dollars in commissary stores during his trip from Pocotaligo to Goldsboro, and probably one-quarter that amount in Quartermaster's stores. His men, though ragged and dirty, all sport diamond rings, gold watches and pearls of all sorts, which, by a strange coincidence, the different possessors all "found in a swamp, four miles from any house, by the aid of the slaves."

The veteran poet, Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, is four score years of age. He now resides in Washington, occupying a position in the Treasury Department, and some of his friends arranged a surprise party for him a night or two since. The feature of this ovation was the presentation of a large number of autographic and congratulatory letters, addressed to Mr. PIERPONT by his most eminent literary friends.

Mr. SEWARD's injuries are more serious than were announced at first. It has been discovered that his jaw was fractured, in addition to the dislocation of his arm. The additional operations of replacing and bandaging has reduced him very low; but he has rallied, and his case appears more favorable.

The St. Albans raiders arrived at Toronto on Thursday morning from Montreal. They were brought before the Recorder in the afternoon, on a charge of misdemeanor, when they applied for delay till Monday, in order to obtain counsel, which was granted.

The Washington guests for the Fort Sumter celebration are to leave that city on Saturday noon, on board the steamer *Red Jacket*. At Fortress Monroe they will be transferred to the *Arago*, from New-York.

Advices from Japan state that murders of foreign residents by the natives are still frequent, and consequently relations with foreign powers are becoming still more complicated.

A San Francisco telegram gives the following curious collocation of news: "There have been liberal subscriptions to the Sanitary Fund, and heavy earthquakes that did no damage."

The first weekly overland mail arrived at Prescott, the capital of Arizona, March 12, in fifteen days from San Francisco. Its arrival was the occasion of public rejoicing.

New-York capitalists in Washington have already filed an application for authority to establish a national bank in Richmond.

The seal fishery prospects at Newfoundland are excellent. Some of the vessels have already arrived at St. Johns with full cargoes.

LOCAL NEWS.

A fair business was transacted yesterday in Government gold-bearing Bonds, which closed more firmly. Through the Stock Exchange the sales were $327,500, making the average for four days $706,375 a day, including $189,500 worth of the old and new Five-Twenties, at from 107@107½; $40,000 worth of the Six ⅌ cents. of 1881, at 107½; and $98,000 worth of Ten-Forties, at 92¼@92½. The *China*, from Liverpool, brought considerable orders for the Five-Twenties, unlimited as to price and the currency rate of Exchange; and private purchases were made on these advices to the extent of at least half a million dollars. The private purchases of Government Bonds through the commission houses on Wall-street have averaged over $1,000,000 a day since Monday last, mainly in execution of orders from buyers for permanent investment. The principal brokers in Government Securities do not anticipate the return of more than one or two million dollars' worth of the Gold-bearing Bonds from Europe, and even this small amount only in response to New-York orders sent out in advance of the recent decisive triumphs of our arms in Virginia. Leading street operators anticipate the receipt of large foreign orders for our National Securities, by the steamers from Europe, toward the close of the current month of April, which will bring an emphatic response to the glorious intelligence of the fall of Richmond and Petersburgh, and the "collapse" of the psuedo Confederacy. The latest London quotations for the Five-Twenties received by the *China*, at this port, were 53½@53¾, accompanied by a report of an active demand for the bonds at these figures. Much higher rates are looked for by later arrivals.

With the steady absorption of the available supply of the National Gold-bearing Bonds in this market, the popular demand for the new series of the 7-30 Currency Loan increases encouragingly. The aggregate subscriptions thus far this week have averaged $2,255,000 per day, as follows: Monday, $2,108,300; Tuesday, $2,075,000; Wednesday, $2,315,500; Thursday, $2,521,600. The orders for the $50 and $100 notes of this Loan have averaged 1,476 a day. Secretary McCULLOUGH, writing to HENRY C. CAREY, under date of April 4, on the financial policy of the Government, refers to the 7-30 Loan now in process of distribution, in these significant terms: "The sales of the 7 3-10 notes, (than which no more desirable security will be offered to the public,) which have been temporarily diminished by the Wall-street panic, will, I am hopeful, be soon again so increased as to put the Treasury in a condition to meet all suspended requisitions, and honor all drafts that may be made upon it; so that the different departments, by being in a condition promptly to meet their engagements, may be enabled to reduce largely the expenses of the government."

The principal auction sale of dry goods yesterday was that of the Atlantic Cotton Mill's stock in this city. The auction room was densely crowded, and the competition among buyers unusually brisk, yet prices ruled quite low, 4-4 Atlantic "H" brown cottons selling at 30c. Pacific "H" brown cottons, 30c.; 4-4 Atlantic "D" brown cottons, 23c.@26c.; Atlantic "V," 30-inch brown cottons, 22½c.@22¾c.; Atlantic "M," 28-inch brown cottons, 13½c.@13¾c.; Atlantic "P," 4-4, at 16½c.; Atlantic "L," 4-4, 19c.@19½c.; Pacific "L," 4-4, 18c.@18½c.; Atlantic "L L," 4-4, 14½c.@14¾c.; Pacific "L L," 4-4, 14½c.@14¾c.; Atlantic "E," 33 inch, 16c.@16½c.; Pacific "E," 33-inch, 16½c. It was a clearing out sale, and exclusively for cash.

In the Supreme Court Circuit, yesterday, Mrs. D. RAWSON, of this city, recovered a verdict of about $4,000 against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the loss of two trunks and their contents at the time of a collision on that road some time ago. It will be remembered that a night express train ran into a coal train which had been negligently left standing on a track at a station. Many lives were lost, and several cars, including all the baggage, were burned at the time. The case decided yesterday involves some nice points of law as to the liability of railroad companies.

JONATHAN TROTTER, the second Mayor of Brooklyn, died in New-York, on Thursday, at an advanced age. Mr. TROTTER was a native of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, England, and emigrated to New-York in 1818, where he became engaged in the morocco dressing business in that portion of the city known as the Swamp. In 1825, he erected a large leather manufactory in the Fifth Ward, Brooklyn. He served one term as Alderman of the Fourth Ward, and in 1835 was elected Mayor of the city, to which position he was reëlected the subsequent year.

The recent order of the Navy Department, giving official positions at naval stations to seamen who have become disabled in the service of their country, is now being carried into effect. For this purpose the Sanitary Commission has established a bureau at No. 35 Chambers-street, of which Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT is chief, where the names and abilities of applicants are registered, and from which the heads of departments at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard receive such disabled seamen as they need.

Among the emigrant passengers by the *Etna*, from Europe, who landed at Castle Garden on Thursday, was Senator HENRY S. FOOTE, of the late rebel Congress. He came in the steerage to avoid the passport regulation, and not from any want of money. He was sent up to Gen. DIX to report himself, and is now, we understand, in Eldridge-street Jail.

Another victim of the Brooklyn fire was buried yesterday. There was no public demonstration. Still another was very low yesterday, and his recovery was exceedingly doubtful. An investigation by the Coroner was commenced yesterday, to ascertain the cause of the dreadful disaster. A jury was organized, and will begin to hear testimony to-day.

At the recruiting meeting at Cooper Institute last evening, for the Seventeenth Ward, it was announced that 22 men were enlisted for the district (the Seventh) yesterday, and over $400 were either contributed or had been raised during the day. Remarks were made by Capt. WAGNER and others, and a very good feeling prevailed.

MAYOR GUNTHER was last evening presented by a number of his friends with a very handsome testimonial of their esteem in the shape of a silver punch bowl and fruit stand. The presentation took place at Delmonico's in Fourteenth-street.

The steamer *Empire City*, from New-Orleans and Key West, arrived at this port yesterday, brought 170 bales of cotton, to be sold for the benefit of rebel prisoners, it being the balance of that turned over by the rebel Gen. MAURY for that purpose.

Miss EMMA HARDINGE lectured at Cooper Institute, last evening, before a large audience, on "Reconstruction." The address contained many valuable suggestions, was quite eloquent, and was frequently applauded.

Produce and merchandise were in less demand yesterday. Flour and grain opened steadily, but closed in favor of buyers. Provisions were depressed, especially pork and lard, which declined. Cotton, groceries, whisky and petroleum were less buoyant. The freight engagements were insignificant.

There was continued excitement in the stock market yesterday. The railways nearly all higher. Erie sold as high as 71, and New-York Central at par. Gold 2 ⅌ cent. down. Money easy.

The Grand Old Army of the Potomac.

The Army of the Potomac has done its work. It has captured Richmond, it has demolished LEE. Its unparalleled trials have been rewarded by unparalleled success. What a history since that May night four years ago, when SHERMAN crossed his advance battery over the Long Bridge into the "sacred soil." What chapters of bloody grapple, of toilsome marching, of weary beleaguerment.

This army, from the beginning, has preserved its identity like no other of the national forces. The elements of all the other armies have been continually changing by transfers from one line of operations to another. The Army of the Potomac has had but one object, has operated but in one field, has been kept substantially undivided, and has acquired a peculiar compactness of organization and unity of spirit. It has always occupied the foreground of the war, and all brilliant exploits elsewhere could but momentarily draw the public eye from it. Everybody felt that on its strong right arm mainly depended the fate of the nation.

Perhaps no army in history ever had a more difficult task. The great work committed to the Army of the Potomac was to capture the rebel capital. This spot could only be reached through a hostile country made up of hills and glens, and deep rivers, and woods, and swamps. All the resources of engineering skill were exhausted in fortifying it. It was covered by as dashing an army as the sun ever shone upon, commanded by the ablest of the rebel Generals. Even with nothing to distract, the work of taking the rebel capital would have been hard enough. But it was made doubly arduous by the necessity of simultaneously protecting our own capital, the loss of which might have ruined the national cause.

Five times as much blood, probably, has been spilled by the Army of the Potomac as by all the other National forces combined. The seven days' battles of the Peninsula, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh and the Wilderness, were all on a scale nowhere else approached, and between them were an almost countless number of minor engagements. The national arms made great progress elsewhere at the cost of comparatively little fighting. It took only the fight at Fort Donelson to give us Kentucky and Northern Tennessee; only the almost bloodless fight at the mouths of the Mississippi to give us Louisiana; only two or three sharp little engagements to carry us to the rear of Vicksburgh, and compel the surrender of that stronghold through starvation; only the battles at Stone River, with subsequent strategic movements, to give us Southern and Eastern Tennessee. SHERMAN's advance from Chattanooga to Atlanta was effected chiefly by masterly flanking operations; it required some hard fighting at various points, but we think it may be said that his entire month's work did not cost as much blood as GRANT's first two days in the Wilderness. The march from Atlanta to Savannah, and from Savannah to the heart of North Carolina, was accomplished with almost no fighting. The battles in the Southwest, not connected with the great movements, have been comparatively few, and with the exception of Shiloh and Chickamauga, involved no very heavy loss of life. As for the armies which have been stationed west of the Mississippi and on the Atlantic coasts, they have had but very few engagements, and those were on a minor scale. Everywhere through the whole breadth of the land the national forces have done their duty; but the real brunt of the war has fallen upon the Army of the Potomac.

It is useless now to discuss whether that army would not long ago have done its work with such generalship during the first three years as it has had during the last. Whatever may have been the defects of its former commanders, it is certain that the rank and file of the army have never been found wanting. Whether well-led or ill-led, they have never flinched. Whatever the miscarriage or the disaster, they have been proof against all demoralization or discouragement. They were beaten back to Malvern Hill, on the Peninsula, only to pour into the enemy a deadlier fire than ever, and then meet them again, two hundred miles north, with the blows of South Mountain and Antietam. They retraced their bloody steps over the Rappahannock from Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville, only to face their foes again when the time came, and inflict upon them the terrible defeat of Gettysburgh. They waded in blood through the Wilderness, and missed the original aim of the campaign, only to move across the James and fasten an unyielding grasp upon the very key to the rebel works. They have been as patient in inaction, as they have been prompt in action. For months previous to their last movement they were held almost motionless, and were compelled to look quietly on, while SHERMAN was daily drawing nearer to get the crowning honor of the great capture. Yet they murmured not. They left all implicitly to the military chief. The contrast between their impassive spirit for the long weeks of their inaction, and the fierceness of their onset when the word was given, was wonderful.

We rejoice that it was reserved for this grand old army to deal its final blow without a helper at its side. It is eminently fit that they who have so gloriously borne the struggle should have the glory of the consummation. The Army of the Potomac ought always to be remembered as the army that was pitted against the very head and front of the rebellion, and that sent it finally to the dust. Every living man who has faithfully served in that army deserves unfading laurels. And would that every one of the tens of thousands of its heroic dead could have a monument as perdurable as the republic.

The Rout of Lee's Army.

The official telegrams to-day give abundant indication that Lieut.-Gen. GRANT is still engaged with tremendous vigor in the work of demolishing the army of LEE. Three corps of our infantry, with the cavalry under Gen. SHERIDAN, were actively and immediately operating against him, on Thursday, near Amelia Court-house; and two of these corps, the Second and Sixth, under Gens. HUMPHREY and WRIGHT, succeeded in forcing LEE to action, the result of which was the rout of the enemy, the capture of EWELL, and other general officers, and many prisoners and guns.

There can be no doubt, from the statements officially made by the officers immediately in command, that the army of Gen. LEE, so long the bulwark of the Confederacy, is virtually crushed; and that he can neither have men nor guns enough to effect anything more brilliant than a rabble rout. We had yesterday a telegraphic report that LEE and all the army left to him had surrendered. This was premature; but the event is one which seems to be hourly expected by those whose position gives them the best opportunities of knowing the circumstances and prospects. It would be a graceful mode for him to close up a disgraceful week. He was disastrously defeated on Sunday, abandoned Richmond on Monday, spent Tuesday and Wednesday in flight, was routed on Thursday, was at his wit's end what to do on Friday, which difficulty he can solve by surrendering to-day.

Arrival of the New British Minister—Our Foreign Relations.

Sir FREDERICK BRUCE arrived yesterday by the *China*. The time of his arrival is, in a certain sense, auspicious. Much of the labor that fell to the lot of his predecessor, will probably be spared him. At least, he will be relieved of that portion of the daily task that devolved upon Lord LYONS—of reporting to the British Foreign Office the progress and prospects of the war. His first official report will probably embrace a survey of the closing incidents of the great rebellion, and the series of victories by which the end thereof was finally reached.

Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, moreover, will be able to present to our government along with his credentials—if we are to judge from the tone of the debate in both Houses of the British Parliament, to which we give prominence in other columns—more satisfactory assurances than the British Government have heretofore given, that they comprehend the true relations in which the two countries have been placed by the events of the last four years. He will formally repeat to the President at Washington what Earl RUSSELL declares in the House of Lords, that the United States have been completely justified thus far in their retaliatory policy for breaches of neutrality committed by British subjects. And admitting this, the new Minister will probably be in the position to lay down some basis for a pacific settlement of the unadjusted claims which abide the complete restoration of peace. The admission that the retaliation thus far instituted by our government, was based on grounds of reason and justice, is probably in itself an indirect intimation that the indemnity required for other violations of neutrality, if preferred with moderation, will be conceded with a fair appreciation of what the situation calls for. Sir F. BRUCE will doubtless give personal expression to Lord RUSSELL's parliamentary declaration that the British Government "are anxious that the relations between England and the United States should continue, *as they are now*, of a pacific and friendly nature." And if he will find it difficult to explain away the eager and impatient zeal with which his government hastened to put the Southern insurgents at once on the footing of a belligerent power, he will, at least, be in a position to make the confession, that in that ill-advised act neither the Queen's Ministers nor the country whose affairs they control, have gained honor from the world at large, or thanks from the rebels they attempted to serve.

Looking, then, at these accessories of the new Minister's advent, we can see no reason why his mission should not have a most auspicious opening. He is commended to the people of the Northern States by his family name; by the intimate relations sustained by its members toward the British Court; by the knowledge that at the time when—as Lord RUSSELL purposely emphasizes—the late Prince Consort was giving his dying advice in favor of peace with the United States, an elder BRUCE was intrusted with the guardianship of the future monarch of England. All these incidents in Sir FREDERICK BRUCE's family connections, superadded to his repute for personal amiability and worth, will insure him a general as well as an official welcome which he will have the best possible opportunities to improve. Grave questions will fall to be deliberated during his incumbency, and the satisfactory and pacific solution of these will depend, in a very large degree, upon the temper and discreetness brought to bear upon their discussion. It is a conspicuous advantage to Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, that he enters upon his mission when the march of events here have made it clear to his government that their interest and their honor lie in the cultivation of friendship with the United States.

Southern Trade.

All the great Southern cities and centres of population are now in our hands, and the flag of the Union waves over all the seaports of the Atlantic coast. Now that the great armies of the rebels, and the military power of the Confederacy are nearly effectually demolished, there will not much longer be any necessity or avail in maintaining any of the severe restrictions that originated with the blockade, or in continuing the rigid anti-trade orders of military commanders. After the demolition of the armies of LEE and JOHNSTON, there will be no coherent rebel forces in existence, and little danger of any further organized resistance, on a large scale, to the Union power, and there will be no chance of any goods being imported or used for rebellious purposes. Take, for instance, the States of North Carolina and Virginia. With our troops in possession of Fayetteville, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Wilmington, Newbern, and all the seaboard of North Carolina, what possibility would there be of any organized rebel force existing in any part of the State? And in Virginia, with the possession of Norfolk, Richmond, Fredericksburgh, Lynchburgh, Burkesville and Danville, no rebellious army could maintain itself. The bringing about of public order and security would be a matter of a very short time, and would be effected in great measure by the people of the different counties and towns. Nothing would tend more to this than the inducement of activity by the revival of trade and commerce. The people should be invited and encouraged to bring their products into the cities, and should be protected in legitimate traffic. There are undoubtedly immense quantities of the great Southern staples now in the South—cotton, rice, tobacco, and the naval stores of North Carolina. Our army saw vast amounts of naval stores in the region along the Cape Fear River, and there is no reason why these should not be all gotten out now at once. The people of Wilmington, Goldsboro, and all other parts of North Carolina, have welcomed the advent of our army; and the greater part of them have shown their willingness to take the oath of allegiance at once. Great quantities of cotton can also be gotten out very speedily, by way of Savannah and Mobile, if we adopt the proper measures. There is no sufficient reason why trade with the Southern cities and the Southern country should not immediately be greatly enlarged, and in a few months Southern staples may flow forth to enrich the land, enlarge the general prosperity, and strengthen the public credit. Already in this city, and at other Eastern ports, many ocean steamers are being fitted up, in anticipation of a general resumption of trade with the seaport cities of the South.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—It is not remarkable, but it is worthy of remark, that they are the same people and papers who have for four years been showing their want of faith in the nation by declaring that we could never put down the rebellion, who are now trying to induce a want of faith in the national credit and depreciate the public securities, by declaring that we can never sustain the debt. They have simply changed their policy; but their purpose is the same. Our military victories have been too decisive for them to continue to show the impossibility of the success of the Union arms; but they can still, for a while yet, injure the country by assailing its credit. It is true that the Seven-Thirty victories are hard for them to explain away, and the Five-Twenty triumphs in Europe cannot be overlooked, and the Internal Revenue successes are great and growing. But still they have forebodings, and still they croak. They have for years been pointing us to the vast and ferocious armies of hundreds of thousands of rebels, and telling us we could never subdue them; but now, when that is nearly accomplished, they point us to the hundreds of millions of debt, and tell us we can never subdue that. As surely as we have achieved the one, however, just so certainly shall we accomplish the other. Neither the rebellion nor its cost will crush this nation, which has power and vitality enough to dispose of both, though twice as large. A sanguine Senator, who has his home in the setting sun, prophesied, when first the gigantic power of this rebellion appeared, that it would be crushed out by the close of Mr. LINCOLN's first term, and its expense paid by the close of the second. Time has already justified the first part of what seemed then a very wild prophecy; and though the second part will not be fully realized, we have no doubt that by the time indicated, the financial problem will be as simple of solution as the military one now is.

THE FINANCES.—Beside our great military victories, there is a national financial victory recorded in our columns daily, under the caption of the Seven-thirty Loan. Large capitalists invest large sums; and great numbers of small capitalists are ceaselessly investing small sums. About two thousand people daily invest each their fifty or a hundred dollars; and these subscriptions represent farmers, mechanics, laborers, apprentices, soldiers, women, and people of all ages and conditions of life, resident in every State of the Union, North and South. There are subscriptions from Louisiana and Arkansas, as well as from Maine and Iowa; from South Carolina and Virginia, as well as from New-York and California. The people have faith in the government, faith in the national credit, faith in the national future. This faith is as firm as their faith in themselves, and will be as enduring. When they repudiate their own character, their own history, their own interest, their own honor, and their own hopes, they will repudiate the national obligations, but not before that.

THE REBEL RAM STONEWALL.—The Franco-Danish rebel ram, *Stonewall*, has disappointed the "sympathizers" in Europe. On the 21st ultimo, the Spanish Government gave the pirate the convoy of a frigate to enable her to quit Ferrol harbor without molestation from our fleet. This friendly act was not as successful as it was possibly meant to be. The *Stonewall* and the Spanish convoy were closely followed by the *Niagara* and *Sacramento*. The pirate refused to part company with his protector. Our naval commanders wisely restrained themselves from separating the two by force, and both were permitted to return to the harbor of Ferrol unmolested. There, also, our fleet is again anchored, and the *status quo* is resumed. The question how long—in the present condition of Confederate belligerency here—the European Governments that have extended over these pirates the immunities of privateers, can venture upon the continuance of this species of neutrality, must come up anon for executive deliberation. Pending that, there are two important duties incumbent upon the United States naval commander at Ferrol. The first of these is, that, under no contingency, shall this new piratical scourge be allowed to get out upon the high seas. The second is that he shall steer clear, as he has done in this instance, of an *avoidable* quarrel with the Spanish Government.

REBEL GENERALS.—Fearful havoc has been made among LEE's leading officers as well as among their subordinates and the rank and file of the army. His most trusted lieutenants in all the operations of the last two years have been A. P. HILL, EWELL, LONGSTREET and EARLY. HILL was killed on Sunday last; EWELL is a prisoner in our hands; EARLY is a fugitive in the mountains; and LONGSTREET seems to have been worth very little since he was wounded in the Wilderness last year. It is a fact moreover that the past year or two seems to have developed no officers, in subordinate positions, able to take the places of these notable rebel chiefs. Capable officers and leaders have been becoming more plentiful on the Union side, while among the rebels they have almost all disappeared.

Death of Col. Doull.

The intelligence of the death of Col. DOULL, late Colonel of Artillery in the Army of the Potomac, and formerly Lieutenant in the Royal British Artillery, will be received with profound grief by all who knew the person, the character of the services of that most brilliant, accomplished and noble-hearted soldier, scholar, patriot and gentleman. Col. DOULL died at Meadville, Penn., of malignant scarlet fever, on the 28th ult., and has been interred in Woodland Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio.

Col. DOULL was of Scottish stock, but his early life was spent mainly in London. He was destined for the military profession, and, after some preliminary study in England, he was sent as a pupil to the famous military school of St. Cyr, in France, where he soon became celebrated for his proficiency, originality and genius. He was subsequently a student and graduate of the University of London, and there attracted the notice and commendation of Lord BROUGHAM and other distinguished men. After completing his military and classical education, he entered the Queen's army as Lieutenant in the Royal British Artillery, and took part in the Crimean war, where his exploits called forth the praises of his superior officers, and some of his suggestions and plans, not of a minor or trivial nature, but embracing the largest strategic features of the Crimean campaign, attracted the attention and friendly criticism of an officer as distinguished as Sir JOHN BURGOYNE. At the close of the Crimean war, he became a professor in the Artillery and Engineering Department of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, England, and it was while thus engaged that the American war broke out. Though his surroundings and training had been of a military and aristocratic character, Col. DOULL was a Republican and a Democrat by instinct, by reason, and by love; and he instantly resigned his position at Sandhurst, came to this city, and offered his services to the government and his life to the cause of freedom. He was appointed Major of a New-York regiment by Gov. MORGAN, but speedily got into his favorite arm of service, the artillery. He became assistant to Gen. HUNT, the distinguished Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac; and the services which Col. DOULL rendered to that eminent officer in the moving, posting and handling of the artillery (which is universally acknowledged to have been superbly accomplished) in the Peninsular campaign, at Malvern Hills and elsewhere, and at the battles of Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville, won the promptest and most honorable acknowledgment from his immediate superior. Gen. HUNT, Gen. McCLELLAN and others, warmly recommended him for promotion, that he might take a command equal to his ability; but this was denied him at the War Department; and after long waiting, and being keenly stung at the military and personal injustice he received, he resigned from the army. The last of the military labors which he performed was the fortification of the City of Baltimore, which, considering the rapidity and the circumstances of its execution, is acknowledged to have been a masterpiece of engineering skill. Last year he went to the Territory of Colorado, and engaged for a time in the operations of gold mining; but his heart was with our army and with the struggle of the country, and he came back to this city at the close of the year, in the hope of finding an opening for his services. Not succeeding in this—not being able to employ his sword in the service of the Republic, he took up his pen, which he wielded with equal skill and power, and did good service to the cause and armies of the Union in the columns of the daily and weekly press.

In everything that goes to make up the man, the gentleman and the soldier, Col. DOULL was a model. His accomplishments were so many, so varied, and so great, that his friends used to delight in comparing him with the "Admirable CRICHTON." He will be forever remembered by those who knew him, and his death will be deeply grieved over by his numerous friends here and in Great Britain, and by numerous soldiers in the armies of England and America. Col. DOULL was but twenty-nine years of age at the time of his death, and has left a widow and two children to mourn their irreparable loss.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

News from Japan and the Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, April 4.

Advices from Japan, sixty days on the way, announce further reports of murders by the natives of foreigners, and more complications with foreign Powers.

Arrivals in twenty days from Honolulu bring intelligence of liberal subscriptions to the sanitary fund, and heavy earthquakes "that did no damage."

The fall of Richmond causes great rejoicing throughout the State. Greenbacks have gone up to 65 and are rising.

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

An Exciting Debate on the Broadway Parallel Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, April 7.

An exciting debate occurred to-night over Mr. STEWART's amendment to New-York and Brooklyn Ferry bill for which was substituted Broadway Parallel Railroad bill lately defeated. This brought the whole subject up again. Corruption was charged on both sides in general terms, it being asserted that those opposed to the bill were in the Harlem interests. The principal antagonists of the bill were Messrs. BRANDRETH, WEAVER and REDINGTON. Its advocates were Messrs. VAN BUREN, WOOD, and J. L. PARKER. A sharp passage at arms occurred between Mr. BRANDRETH and Mr. VAN BUREN, in which lances were splintered on both sides, and bath parties retired unharmed from the contest. Various amendments were voted down, and it was a foregone conclusion from the first that the advocacy by New-York members had produced a determination to pass it. In vain Mr. WEAVER and others struggled, bringing to bear all their parliamentary tactics. The committee rose, and the bill was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 72 to 16. The discussion was marked with much ill-feeling, but it is evident the Parallel will go to the Senate on Monday.

PERSIMON.

Broadway Underground Railroad Bill—The Parallel Scheme—Brooklyn Ferries—Central Railroad Fare Bill.

ALBANY, Friday, March 7.

The Broadway Underground Railroad bill, which failed to pass the Senate, but was revived by reconsideration two weeks ago, came up again for third reading in the Senate this morning. The bill passed by a vote of nineteen to seven.

AYES—Messrs. Allen, Ames, Andrews, Angel, Bailey, Bell, Cole, Cornell, Folger, Hastings, Hobbs, Humphrey, Juliand, Laimbeer, Low, Munger, Smith, Strong, White—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Allaben, Beach, Cozans, Fields, Havens, Shafer, Woodruff—7.

It is very apparent that the Broadway Parallel Railroad scheme will not be allowed to sleep, but another trial will be had before the close of the session on this measure.

The Brooklyn Ferry Railroad Bill was yesterday made a special order for this morning, on motion of Mr. STEWART. This morning Mr. STEWART moved to amend, so as to make the bill substantially the Parallel Broadway Railroad Bill. A protracted discussion ensued, Mr. WEAVER, of Oneida, opposing the proposition to so amend.

The hour for recess arrived while the discussion was in progress.

A bill which in effect revives the question of the amount of fare allowed to be charged on the Central Railroad, was made the special order to-day by the Senate, for Tuesday morning next, by a vote of twenty to six:

AYES—Messrs. Allaben, Ames, Angel, Beach, Christie, Cornell, Cozans, Dutcher, Fields, Hastings, Havens, Humphrey, Juliand, Laimbeer, Murphy, Shafer, Smith, Strong, White, Woodruff—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Cole, Hayt, Hobbs, Low.

Senators HASTINGS and JULIAND explained that they did not desire to be understood as expressing any opinion upon the merits of the bill, by their vote to make it a special order.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, April 7.

Mr. LAIMBEER introduced a bill for the protection of the Fire Department fund of New-York. It provides that the present trustees, and two other persons, who shall be chosen by them from the exempt firemen, shall have custody and administration of the fund. There shall be paid to them all duties, taxes, allowances, fines, penalties or fees, to which the Fire Department, as heretofore established, has been entitled.

Mr. BELL introduced a bill appropriating $25,000 to defray the apportionment to this State of the expense of the National Burying Ground and a monument at Gettysburgh.

REPORTS.

Incorporating the Brooklyn and New-York Turkish Bath Company; relative to the Marine Court of New-York; the New-York Riot Bonds Bill, increasing the rate of interest to 7 per cent.; incorporating the New-York Subaqueous Metallic Dock Company.

BILLS PASSED.

The Hempstead Charter Bill; the Broadway Tunnel Railroad Bill: the Dunkirk Charter Bill.

The Clerk announced the glorious news from Gen. SHERIDAN, which was received with loud cheers by the Senators.

The Registry Law came up.

Mr. STRONG moved to amend, that Inspectors of Election in Brooklyn shall be appointed by a two-thirds vote of the City Supervisors.

Mr. FIELD's moved that for New-York and Brooklyn, the Inspectors be nominated by the Mayors of the respective cities, to be confirmed by a two-thirds vote of the Supervisors.

Which was lost.

AYES—Messrs. Allaben, Beach, Christie, Cozans, Field, Humphry, Munger, Murphy, Shafer, Smith, Strong and Woodruff.

NAYS—Messrs. Wm. Allen, Ames, Andrews, Angel, Bailey, Bell, Cole, Cornell, Dutcher, Folger, Hastings, Havens, Hoyt, Hobbs, Juliand, Laimbeer, Low and White.

Mr. STRONG's amendment was adopted as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Allaben, Andrews, Bailey, Beach, Cole, Christie, Cornell, Cozans, Havens, Humphry, Juliand, Low, Munger, Murphy, Strong and White.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ames, Angel, Bell, Field, Folger, Hastings, Hoyt, Hobbs, Laimbeer, Shafer, Smith and Woodruff.

Mr. FIELDS moved to reconsider the last vote Lost.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the Second-avenue Railroad Company to construct a new track.

To amend the act relative to tolls on the Harlem Bridge.

To establish a State Lunatic Asylum for the chronic insane.

To amend the charter of the City Fire Insurance Company of New-York.

To amend the act relative to Justices' and Police Courts of New-York, and relative to District Courts.

The New-York Central Railroad Fare Bill was made the special order for Tuesday morning.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. BRANDRETH introduced a bill to relieve the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital from taxation.

BILLS REFERRED.

To incorporate the Long Island Savings Bank.

To exempt the estate of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society from taxation.

To incorporate the New-York and Huntington Transportation Company.

To incorporate the Corn Exchange Warehouse and Security Company.

The Speaker announced the order of third reading bills under the 9th joint rule.

Mr. STEWART moved to lay that resolution on the table. Lost—69 to 49, not two-thirds.

BILLS PASSED.

Providing for the incorporation of clubs for social and recreative purposes.

In relation to actions and proceedings in bond of the Commissioners of Pilots.

To increase the fares on the street railroads in Buffalo.

The annual Supply Bill.

The New-York and Brooklyn Railroad Ferry Bill.

Mr. HULZE moved to recommit the bill to amend the charter of Newburgh, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause, which was carried, 63 to 48, and the bill was lost.

Mr. STEWART moved to lay the order of third reading bills on the table, for the purpose of going into Committee of the Whole on the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Railroad Bill.

Mr. GLEASON asked that the question first be taken on the motion to suspend. Carried—80 to 39.

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the bill was then adopted—83 to 37.

Mr. WEED moved to amend by striking out the names of the corporators, and providing for advertising the franchise for sale to the highest bidder by the city authorities. He said that these franchises had been taken from the city because the authorities were giving them away, and now for years past the Legislature had been doing the same thing. He was for giving the city the benefit of these great franchises that the money might go in the City Treasury. Should the amendment be adopted, he would vote for all fair bills for railroads in New-York.

Mr. STEWART offered to amend the amendment by substituting substantially the corporators named in the Broadway Parallel Bill.

Mr. VAN BUREN favored this. It was preferable to the original route, and was needed by the people of New-York. He would benefit the masses by reducing the fare instead of putting money in the City Treasury, and it was in that way he would amend the bill.

Mr. WEAVER said he would sooner trust the city authorities to sell the franchise than the railroad company to reduce the fare. The bill, as proposed to be amended by Mr. STEWART, conferred a franchise worth thousands, and perhaps millions. This vast sum should go to the City Treasury where it belonged. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed consideration of the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Railroad bill. The chair decided the question first to be taken on the amendment to sell the franchise to the highest bidder.

Mr. SHEPARD said the idea of selling a railroad franchise at auction was a humbug. He was in favor of as many railroads as could be constructed through or across the city of New-York. Those roads were needed to accommodate the masses. Put down the fare and it would be much better for the people than to sell the franchises.

J. L. SMITH favored the amendment.

Mr. WEED said the Legislature had no right to give away the property of the city to seventy-two men. It was our duty to protect and not to squander these franchises.

J. L. PARKER said it was true that the franchises belonged to the State, and so did every franchise granted by the Legislature, even to the incorporation of a savings bank, why not make an auction shop of the State, and sell out all the franchises.

Mr. BRANDRETH favored the amendment. There were seventy names in the bill, and each name represented a member of this House.

Mr. WOOD denied that the city or state owned any franchise in the streets of New-York. The attempt to defeat this bill originates in a desire to protect the monopolies already existing. The object of the bill was to relieve Broadway, to give the people an opportunity to ride up and down the city. If there were seventy names in the bill, he had been credibly informed that rival interests had sent up here $70,000 to defeat it.

Mr. VAN BUREN said no argument had been advanced against the bill. No one pretended that it was not a public necessity. As one of the supporters of the bill, he challenged any man to point out a name in which he was interested. He thought the days of miracles had returned, when the gentleman from Westchester (BRANDRETH) assumed to be the champion of virtue. He was in favor of New-York railroads under proper restrictions.

Mr. BRANDRETH explained that he did not know that any member was interested in the bill, and withdrew any imputation of that character.

Mr. REDDINGTON opposed the bill.

Mr. WEED's amendment was lost.

Mr. STEWART's amendment was adopted.

Mr. MATHEWS moved that each corporator make affidavit before the County Clerk of New-York that he is the identical person named, stating his residence and the number of the street. Lost.

Mr. VAN BUREN moved to amend so that when the nett earnings of the road shall exceed 15 per cent. on the capital stock, the fare shall be reduced to five cents; and thereafter when the nett earning reach the same amount the fare shall be reduced to three cents.

Mr. WEED moved to amend by fixing the capital stock at the amount actually expended by the corporation. Lost.

Mr. VAN BUREN's amendment was adopted.

Mr. BURDETT moved to amend so as to fix the fare at eight cents.

The bill was then ordered to the third reading—72 to 16.

Mr. MCCONVILLE moved to reconsider the vote just taken. Lost.

Adjourned.

Whisky Frauds—Fort Smith.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, April 7.

Extensive frauds by Illinois whisky distillers have been discovered, amounting to half a million, by evading the revenue. Some 1,500 barrels consigned to merchants here have been seized by the authorities.

The report that the rebels had captured Fort Smith is contradicted at headquarters. The Federals occupied it on the 17th.

Promotion.

LOUISVILLE Friday, April 7.

Lieut.-Col. WM. H. SIDELL, Provost-Martial of Kentucky, has been appointed Colonel by brevet in the regular army.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Friday, April 7.

The following is the day-calendar for Saturday: Nos. 854, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41.

DEATH OF BISHOP DELANCEY.—Bishop POTTER requests the attendance of such of the clergy of the city and vicinity as can conveniently do so, to meet him on this (Saturday) afternoon at Trinity Chapel, after evening prayer, which is said at 4 o'clock, to take such action as may be deemed proper in relation to the death of the Right. Rev. Bishop DE LANCEY, of Western New-York.

PLEASANT TOOTH DRAWING.—I am asked almost every day if I consider it perfectly safe for persons with weak lungs, who are delicate and nervous, to inhale the nitrous oxide gas, and have teeth extracted. I answer that I have given it to a great many such, and have never known any ill effects to attend or follow the operation. On the contrary, I presume I have had twenty such return to tell me how much better they have been since inhaling the gas. I consider the gas, if pure and properly administered, as one of the best remedial agents for weak lungs and nervous debility—especially for neuralgia. The gas has a directly invigorating effect on the whole nervous system, and is attended with none of the lassitude and sickness produced by chloroform. We have given it to over four thousand patients, without the first accident, or even unpleasant symptoms. One great advantage of the gas over chloroform is that we can give enough to produce *perfect* insensibility to pain, without any risk, and the patient entirely recovers from its effects in two or three minutes. I am always willing to say to patients, "I will make no charge for extracting your teeth, if I cause you any pain." We frequently give it to children three and four years of age—though most of the teeth which parents request us to extract for their children we advise to not have taken out, as the time for extracting has not arrived. A child can be put to sleep with the gas in about fifteen seconds! We are now using about one hundred gallons of gas per day, and patients frequently come three hundred miles to inhale it. To many, tooth-drawing with the gas is a real pleasure. We have never had the first one disappointed with it.
G. Q. COLTON, Colton Dental Association,
No. 19 Cooper Institute, New-York. [Advertisement.]

It is well to get clear of a cold the first week, but is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty eight hours; the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. JAYNE's Expectorant. Sold everywhere.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.—From the Medical Director of the General Hospital, Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, March 8, 1862.

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.: "Use of your far-famed and most serviceable '*Troches*' is being made in the hospital of which I have charge, and with very beneficial and decided results in allaying bronchial irritation.

Fine Carriages.

WOOD BROTHERS, Carriage Manufacturers, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y., having, since the late fire, made a clearing out sale at auction, of all their old goods, and resumed business at their old stand, No. 596 Broadway, with an entire fresh stock, made especially for the Spring trade, from new models of the most fashionable pleasure carriages now in use, are prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices. Style, fashion, beauty of model, excellence in workmanship, and durability are the characteristics of their work, and they believe in these particulars it stands unrivaled by any made upon the continent.
WOOD BROTHERS, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Dr. Lighthill can be consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.,) from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., on
DEAFNESS, CATARRH,
Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, and all diseases of the
EAR, THROAT, AND AIR-PASSAGES.

Spring Clothing for Men and Boys.
LARGE STOCK.
PRICES REDUCED.
ABBOTT & MOORE, NO. 507 BROADWAY,
under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Silver and Gold Watches, Diamonds; Old gold and silver bought at the highest valuation.
ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

Job Lot Ladies' Head Dresses, Complete, with balls, for $4 each; 5,000 combs at $2 25. Elegant styles.
ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

Gold News, Sacrifices in Watches. Silver hunting cases, $14 to $18; [illegible] hunting $25; full jeweled, $40. ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, 407 Broadway.

Howe's Premium Standard Scales, in general use by the U. S. Government, and Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes, at No. 198 Broadway, New-York.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by DR. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Sober Facts for Thinking People.

Year after year, for an eighth of a century, the press of the country has chronicled the beneficial effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Editors, authors, physicians, merchants, officers of the army and navy, chemists, counselors, ministers of the gospel, in short, a great cloud of witnesses of every profession, trade and calling, have testified to its efficacy as a tonic and regulating medicine. The names and statements of these witnesses have been published in the public prints. Many of them are well-known to the whole public. Their testimony has never been challenged or impugned. Upon evidence far less weighty, men are acquitted or condemned by conscientious juries.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is not, however, upon trial. It has been tried and pronounced, on the authority of those whose lives and health it has preserved, a pure, harmless and eminently salutary preparation. Attempts have been made to rival it. They have failed. Can it be necessary to say why they have failed? Ask the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, and nervous subjects, who have experienced its effects, what they think of it. Ask them, and be guided solely by what they say. Sold everywhere.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Burnett's Cocoaine, for the Hair, has had nearly fifty different imitations, all demonstrating the great popularity of the article, and its invulnerability to competition by its increasing sales.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
ÆSTHETICO NEURALGICON,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH,
LUNGS, THROAT, HEART, AND
CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE, No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Cemetery Embellishments, Wrought and Cast-iron Railing of every description.
CHASE & CO., No. 524 Broadway.
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Old Eyes Made New,

Without spectacles, doctor of medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—White's Patent Lever Truss is made on a new principle. Cures rupture radically. No pressure on the back. Pressure inward and upward. Light, clean and easy. Pamphlets for a stamp. Cures warranted. GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Howard Hotel, Broadway, New-York.—On and after April 6, 1865, the price of board will be THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF PER DAY. The proprietors convinced that high prices cannot rule, have put the price of board at this very low figure. The house has been refurnished and thoroughly repaired throughout, and is in better condition than ever before.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamented, and warrented perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Fair faces will find fifty different styles of elegant promenade Coronals, commonly called fancy hats, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway. Have you seen his latest, dashing and bewitching novelties in a dozen varieties of Straw Goods? If not, "stand not upon the order of your going, but go at once."

New Hat Establishment.—No. 497 Broadway. The finest and most extensive stock of Gentlemen's, Misses, Boys' and Children's Hats ever offered in New-York, being an entirely new stock. Our goods will be sold at prices in accordance with the recent decline of gold.
J. A. MILLER & CO.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Jeffers is selling his Spring stock of Ladies' and children's shoes and gents' slippers at about one-half last year's prices. JEFFERS, No. 573 Broadway.

Boys' All-Wool Melton Suits at $9.
I. V. BROKAW, No. 34 4th-av. and 62 Lafayette-place.

A Blessing.—DURNO'S CATARRH SUFF is used, WITH BENEFIT, in every family.
Sold by all Druggists, town and country.

A Silent Sewing Machine.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. 538 B'way.

MARRIED.

DENNY—DUNNELL.—On Wednesday, April 5, at Pawtucket, R. I., by Rev. Dr. Hall, JOHN T. DENNY, of New-York, and SOPHIE B., eldest daughter of Jacob Dunnell, Esq.

KUHN—CARY.—On Thursday, April 6, by Rev. Henry W. Bellows, HARTMAN KUHN, of Philadelphia, and GRACE MORRIS, daughter of William F. Cary.

MCKIBBIN—GARRETSON.—On Monday, March 28, 1864, by Rev. Lot Jones, GEORGE E. MCKIBBIN and MARY V. GARRETSON, both of this city.

MORGAN—ELSWORTH.—On Thursday, April 6, at the Church of the Divine Unity, by Rev. Dr. Chapin, JOHN W. MORGAN and KATE M., daughter of Edward Elsworth, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 5, BARTHOLOMEW ARMSTRONG, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 38 State-st., on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHENEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 4, Mrs. CAROLINE J., wife of Ward Cheney, of Manchester, Conn.

Her remains have been taken to Manchester.

DE VEAU.—At New-Rochelle, on Thursday, April 6, NELLIE, daughter of George H. and Mary A. De Veau, aged 2 years, 3 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, John A. De Veau, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 11:30 train from New-York.

DEBAUN.—On Thursday, April 6, after a long and painful illness, ALBERT DEBAUN, in the 34th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 546 8th-av., this day, (Saturday,) the 8th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

FINK.—On Thursday morning, April 6, ARNEST FINK, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., on Sunday afternoon, the 9th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

JOHNSON.—On Friday, April 7, Mrs. SERIAH W. JOHNSON, aged 19 years and 11 months, wife of Andrew Johnson, daughter of Alexander Burnett and Seriah Burnett.

Funeral from the residence of Mr. Johnson, No. 297 State-st., Brooklyn.

JONES.—On Thursday, April 6, CHARLOTTE ROSETTA, only child of Rosetta E. and John W. Jones, of Fort Hill, S. I.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PRINDLE.—On Thursday, April 6, of diphtheria, ANNIE, youngest child of Asa C. and Catherine Prindle, aged 3 years and 16 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, April 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, James McFarlan, No. 154 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

PEARSON.—On Friday morning, Mrs. MARTHA J. PEARSON, widow of the late Joseph Pearson.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

QUEREAU.—On Thursday, April 6, SAMUEL P. QUEREAU, aged 66 years, 11 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 150 West 50th-st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SUCKLEY.—At Madison, N. J., on Thursday, April 6, of scarlet fever, JOHN H. SUCKLEY, of Hoboken, son-in-law of Hon. Geo. W. Morton.

Funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) April 8, from Trinity Church, Hoboken, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

SPARROW.—On Friday morning, April 7, ROBERT SPARROW, youngest son of William B. and Margaret Sparrow, aged 5 years, 5 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, April 9, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 210 South 4th, corner of 6th-st., Williamsburgh.

SCOTT.—On Thursday, April 6, GEORGE, eldest son of Samuel and Ann Eliza Scott, in the 21st year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 8 West 41st-st.

TAIT.—On Thursday, April 6, ELLEN TAIT, widow of John Tait, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, C. F. Bunner, No. 152 East 20th-st., on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 2 P. M.

WATKIS.—On Wednesday evening, April 5, CHARLES L. WATKIS.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 47 East 34th-st., at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

ROBBINS.—On Thursday, April 6, of diphtheria, JESSIE BULL, only child of Wm. P. and Minnie H. Robbins, aged 8 months and 17 days.

Her remains will be taken to Oswego for interment.

WISTRAND.—On Friday morning, April 7, on board the Swedish frigate *Vanadis*, in this port, VICTOR WISTRAND, Second Lieutenant, aged 28 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place from Pier No. 1, North River, this (Saturday) afternoon, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock, to which his friends are invited. The remains will be interred at Greenwood.

WALKER.—Lost on the steamer *Gen. Lyon*, on Friday, March 31, near Cape Hatteras, HOBART M. WALKER, aged 22 years, son of Ferdinand and Elmira Walker, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ The funeral of the late THOMAS RICHARDSON, of this city, who died at the Island of Santa Cruz, on the 3d of March, will take place from the house of his father-in-law, Richard Price, Esq., No. 518 Arch-st., Philadelphia, on Monday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock.

CLOTHING.
FALL IN GOLD.
FALL IN GOLD.
FALL IN GOLD.
FALL IN GOLD.
FALL IN GOLD.
FALL IN GOLD.
PRICES MARKED DOWN 40 PER CENT.
PRICES MARKED DOWN 40 PER CENT.
PRICES MARKED DOWN 40 PER CENT.
PRICES MARKED DOWN 40 PER CENT.
AT
398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY,
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398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY.
CLARK, TRAPHAGEN & HUNTER
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OFFER
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
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THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing
Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing
Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing
Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing
AT RETAIL,
AT RETAIL,
AT RETAIL,
AT RETAIL,
AT RETAIL,
AT RETAIL,
For less than the material alone cost.
For less than the material alone cost.
For less than the material alone cost.
For less than the material alone cost.

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SPECIAL NOTICE TO CLOSE BUYERS
who want
CHOICE GOODS AT LOW FIGURES.
Our large and varied stock of
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Has been marked to meet the market, and we are constantly adding
FRESH GOODS,
Laid in at greatly reduced rates, all of which are offered very low
FOR CASH.
HALSTED & STILES, Importers and Jobbers,
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Each share entitles the holder to one ton of coal per year, at the cost of mining, transportation and delivery, which is now about $8 per ton; also to a share of the profits on the sale of coal produced beyond the quantity supplied to shareholders.
Those who buy for investment can have the coal they will be entitled to sold for their benefit, and receive the proceeds over the cost in cash.
Investment in this stock is not a risk, for Anthracite Coal lands are rapidly rising in value.
The shares to be sold are limited, and are nearly all subscribed for. Immediate application is necessary to secure any. Office, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 50.
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JOHN L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Ins. Co.
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BY
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Broadway,
$300,000
worth of all kinds of PARLOR, CHAMBER and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, at reduced prices to keep time with the fall of GOLD.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1865.
WE HAVE THIS DAY
REDUCED THE PRICES
20 PER CENT,
ON OUR STOCK OF
GAS FIXTURES, LAMPS, &c.
ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Manufacturers,
Nos. 9, 11, 13, 15 and 17 Mercer-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS,
From thirty to three hundred dollars each.
DIAMOND RINGS,
From twenty-five to one thousand dollars each.
GENTLEMEN'S SEAL RINGS,
From six to seventy-five dollars each.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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IT WILL DESTROY MOTHS! NOW IS THE TIME! GET BOWDEN'S MOTH-DESTROYING PACKET, for preserving cloths, furs, carpets, robes, blankets, and all woolen goods, from MOTHS and all destructive insects. For sale by all druggists.

AFTER SWALLOWING ENOUGH SARSAparilla decoction to turn your blood to water, Buchu Extract to destroy your virile powers, and Indian Doctors' Roots until you feel like burying yourself instead of the hatchet, call and consult DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance. Open from 8 o'clock A. M. until 9 at night. He cures chronic eruptions and spots on the skin, ulcers of all kinds, the most poisonous impurity of the blood, fistula, all diseases pertaining to the urinary organs, rheumatism, &c. Work on Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion. Consultation gratis.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer AMERICA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 8th day of April, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

QUICK TO RELIEVE AND CERTAIN TO CURE.—HYATT'S SWISS LINIMENT IS A SURE REMEDY for sprains, bruises, aches and pains, burns and scalds. Only depot, No. 246 Grand-st., 35 cents per bottle.

"IN HOC VINCES."
ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS.
This compound, the result of combinations but recently rendered possible by late advances in vegetable chemistry, after being submitted to tests more severe than any popular medical preparation has ever undergone, has established itself, whenever introduced, as an unrivaled remedy in
FEVER AND AGUE, DYSPEPSIA,
with its attendant symptoms.
Indigestion, Costiveness,
Nausea, Sick Headache,
Loss of Appetite, Lassitude,
Lowness of Spirits, General Debility,
Colic, Diarrhœa,
Flatulence, Cholera Morbus,
Torpid Liver.
In light forms of RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA its effects are most salutary.
AS AN EXHILARANT TONIC,
it is the perfection of chemical and medical art. Although it pleasantly exhilarates, no drowsy or stupifying reaction follows. In this respect they challenge comparison. Herein lies the objection, even if there were no others, against the use of most other exhilarant bitters, that they, one and all, excite the brain for a brief time, then a dull, sleepy state ensues, thus rendering them unfit for the sick and convalescent, the student, and those of all other sedentary occupations, as well as exciting an inordinate appetite for ardent spirits. Those who have used Crimean Bitters for months, uniformly declare the above to be true; and among them are
CLERGYMEN, LAWYERS AND STUDENTS,
whose name and post-office address will be given to any who will call at our office.
The proprietors of ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS desire to rest their claims to public favor upon their merits alone, and instead of incredible assertions of marvelous cures by which an ephemeral popularity is sometimes attained, submit as evidence of the high estimation in which they are held by medical men and others, who have applied the test of practical experience a few of the testimonials, voluntarily rendered to their merits, by
SURGEONS UNITED STATES ARMY,
and persons whose intelligence and respectability will inspire confidence wherever they are known.
* * * * * * * *
TONIC AND RESTORATIVE.
DR. JANEWAY, Surgeon in charge of the United States General Hospital, Newark, N. J., says: "I experienced very much benefit from the use of your Bitters, after a severe attack of typhoid fever, and was enabled to resume my duties in a much shorter time than I expected after so severe an illness. My appetite was restored, and digestive organs resumed their functions quickly. An article prepared so carefully as it is, and from so many valuable medicines, cannot, in my opinion, fail to do good when properly used."
DYSPEPSIA.
HON. ROBT. MORRIS, of Kentucky, says: "For more than twenty years I have been affected with complaints originating from dyspepsia. I have used all the standard bitters of the day, but none, in my opinion, is so efficacious for congestion of the liver and dyspepsia as the CRIMEAN BITTERS. I say this after a fair trial for months upon my own system, and upon others to whom I have recommended them."
The above are written records, and thousands of verbal statements echo them from other sources.
* * * * * * * *
FOR FEVER AND AGUE
Crimean Bitters have proved the most prompt and thorough remedy known—successful when quinine has failed, as determined by trials in the United States Military Hospitals of Newark, N. J., Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and Beaufort, S. C., and numerous cases everywhere. The Bitters are warranted to arrest the chills the first day, and, in brief time, expel the disease from the system so thoroughly that no renewal follows, if the directions for use are strictly adhered to.
FEVER AND AGUE INTERMITTENT FEVER.
INTERMITTENT FEVER.
Post Surgeon HAYTEN, U. S. A., dated at Beaufort, S. C., says: "In this malarious climate I find your Bitters so useful for INTERMITTENT FEVER that I beg you to send me another case by next steamer. Col. A. C. HAMLIN, Medical Inspector, will recommend the article to the Medical Department at Washington. I have already done so.
JOSEPH CORLISS, No. 423 Greenwich-st., New-York, says: "I had suffered some time from an attack of CHILLS and FEVER, when an acquaintance recommended your Crimean Bitters as a cure. I took his advice, and the chills were broken the first day of use. I continued to take them for a short time only, and am now entirely well. I can strongly recommend your Bitters to all who are suffering from that disease."
* * * * * * * *
RHEUMATISM.
G. W. PLATT, Esq., Assistant Assessor Internal Revenue, Fourth District, New-York, says: "I am, from the nature of my duties, exposed to all the different phases of weather, often saturated to the person, wet feet, &c., and have, as a consequence, been afflicted with colds, chills, etc., and for a long time with RHEUMATISM; but since taking the Crimean Bitters I have felt none of the effects of bad weather, and my RHEUMATISM has entirely disappeared.
My son, who is in the army of Gen. Grant, writes to me as follows: 'Father, when an opportunity offers, do not fail to send me some Crimean Bitters, for you cannot imagine what a ready relief they are after exposure. I am never alarmed about sleeping on the ground or getting wet if I use them.'
I will here state that this son came home on sick leave, almost a skeleton. A single bottle restored his appetite and strength, so that in two weeks he was pronounced able to join his battery.
* * * * * * * *
NEURALGIA.
NEWARK, N. J., May 9, 1863.
GENTLEMEN: I have used your Crimean Bitters, and have found it of great benefit in my family—especially for neuralgia and general debility.
It gives me great pleasure to attest to its good qualities, and I believe it will prove a great public good.
THEO. MEAD, (with Condit & Hanson.)
INDORSED BY THE SURGEON-GENERAL U. S. ARMY.
Dr. Janeway, Surgeon U. S. A., dated at Beaufort, S. C., Sept. 16, 1863, says: "I gave a case of the Crimean Bitters to Dr. Wurtz, the Medical Director, who commended the article at once, and it was indorsed by the Surgeon-General, who arrived the next day, and was aware of its merited success in the Northern U. S. Hospitals. It is unanimously declared by all the surgeons here that it is just the thing in this malarious climate."
* * * * * * * *
SEA SICKNESS.
A preventive and remedy for this most distressing malady has long been sought for, and until the introduction of "Crimean Bitters," unsuccessfully. A wine-glass full, taken when rising from the berth, will in most cases avert an attack. Should nausea be felt, half a wine-glass full, taken three or four times a day, will afford speedy relief.
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1864.
It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to that of others as regards the merits of Romaine's Crimean Bitters, manufactured by you. During a recent voyage South, I took with me, by recommendation of a medical friend, several bottles, and not only did it prevent sea sickness, (to which I am very susceptible,) in my own case, but a number of my fellow-passengers were in the same manner benefited.
On my return in the month of January last, being without it, I suffered much from nausea and vomiting the entire voyage. Permit me also to add my testimony to its efficacy as a tonic. I may say that its use has been recommended by many surgeons in the different departments of the army.
Yours respectfully, N. G. SHEPHERD,
(Late War Correspondent of the *Tribune*.)
AS A STOMACHIC,
No preparation yet offered for public favor has secured so high encomiums from persons of refined taste. The agreeable warmth, the invigorating power, and appetizing influences exercised by this compound will be at once perceived upon a trial, which will render superfluous any other evidence of excellence.
COMPOSITION.
The basis of "Romaine's Crimean Bitters" is Calisaya—the most efficacious variety of Peruvian Bark—with which are combined other Medicinal Plants, Roots, and Extracts, chiefly the products of Asia and South America, and each of the highest scientific repute for the cure of diseases for which this is recommended. No article in the least degree pernicious is used, and the utmost caution is exercised in the selection of materials to insure the highest degree of curative virtue, and in all respects the present high standard of this preparation will in no case be departed from.
Put up in quart bottles securely packed in cases of one dozen each, for shipment.
For sale by all respectable Druggists.
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FREE MISSOURI: Reviewing the Inaugural Message of Gov. Thomas C. Fletcher to the Twenty-Third General Assembly of the State of Missouri, in session Jan. 2, 1865. By Rev. Dr. T. M. Post, of St. Louis, Mo.
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Act approved June 30, 1864, as amended,
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COPIOUS MARGINAL REFERENCES,
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HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE
removes paint spots, grease, &c., instantly, and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, and without injury to the color or fabric. Only 25 cents per bottle.
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For Coughs, Colds and Influenza. This preparation is simple in its composition, pleasant to the taste and effectual in its cure. No. 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!
YOUTH TO THE AGED!!
BIOKRENE,
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LIFE REJUVENATOR.
This preparation is unequaled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted or inert functions.
The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilerates, but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a feeble condition by abuse, misfortune or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.
BIOKRENE
cures impotency, general debility, nervous incapacity, dyspepsia, depression, loss of appetite, low spirits, weakness of the organs of generation, imbecility, mental indolence, emaciation, ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequaled preparation.
Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their natural vigor, will find a speedy cure in the
BIOKRENE.
The feeble, the languid, the despairing, the old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.
TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.
It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish dyspepsia forever.
One dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists generally.
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E. C. STEDMAN & CO.,
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invite the attention of their customers and the public to the advertisement, elsewhere published, of
THE SUGAR CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
A limited portion of this really valuable stock is open to subscription at our office. We desire to state that:
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2. Ten wells are going down in the choicest Sugar Creek heavy oil district. The capital stock is so small that even fifteen barrels of oil per diem will pay handsome monthly dividends, with gold at par.
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4. Only a few thousand shares will be sold.
This is the only company for which we have ever opened subscription books and confidently recommended the stock to our customers; and we do so for the reasons above-named. Maps and further information can be obtained by calling on or addressing
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The only positive remedials presented by Nature to Man—FLUID EXTRACTS FROM PLANTS!
WILLIAM R. PRINCE, Flushing, New-York, solicits an interview with all who are afflicted with the above diseases, or with any others arising from impurity of the blood, when he will prove to them the superiority of his remedials over all others, and the cause of the universal failure of every remedy announced by others. His treatise, with 45 remedials, 10 cents and stamp mailed. To Flushing, is 30 minutes by 34th-st. ferry.

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By mail, prepaid; also, the
NEW STRAWBERRIES, GRAPES, CURRANTS, &c.
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For Spring planting, for upland and garden culture, and for swamps. Under my method of cultivation, the yield last season on upland was over 400 bushels per acre. Explicit directions for cultivation, with prices of plants, with Nursery and Seed Catalogue complete, will be sent to any address. Agents wanted. Seeds prepaid by mail.
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—East 14th-st., opposite Irving-place. There will be special services in this church on EVERY EVENING in Holy Week, commencing at 7½ o'clock, with service from the following clergymen:

Monday Evening, April 10, Rev. Dr. CRESSY; Tuesday, April 11, Rev. Dr. A. H. VINTON; Wednesday, April 12, Rev. Dr. PAIGE; Thursday, April 13, Rev. Dr. TAYLOR; Friday, April 14, Rev. Dr. WESTON; Saturday, April 15, Rev. Mr. SCOTT.

A collection will be made at each service in aid of the funds of the Free Church.

Sunday services as usual at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE DIADEM—A NEW MUSIC BOOK, CONtaining 128 pages of hymns and tunes, mostly new, for Sunday schools and devotional meetings. This work is of a higher order than any Sunday school book yet published. It has none of those objectionable negro melodies and inappropriate hymns that are to be found in some of the Sunday school books now in use. It is edited by J. S. VAIL, one of our most popular composers of music. Price, paper covers, 30 cents, $3 per dozen; board covers, 35 cents, $3 60 per dozen. Mailed at the retail price. Sample copies mailed for one-half the retail price to superintendents of Sunday schools, clergymen, and principals of seminaries and public schools. Just issued by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, author and publisher of Sunday School Bell, Nos. 1 and 2, Choral Harp, Atheneum Collection, &c., &c.

REV. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. The new chapel of the 5th-av. Baptist Church, adjoining, on West 46th-st., being now ready for occupation, Dr. ARMITAGE will resume his pastoral duties therein, by preaching at 7½ P. M. The teachers and scholars of the Sunday School connected with the church will be reassembled in the new school-room at 9 A. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—The anniversary of the missionary society attached to the church will be held on SUNDAY. Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. D. CURRY, D. D., at 7½ P. M. At 3 P. M., a meeting will be held in connection with the Sabbath School Missionary celebration, at which short addresses will be delivered by Revs. J. W. LEEK, L. P. PERRY, ASSA HILL and others, of the New-York East Conference, now holding its session in this city. Seats free.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs. In the morning, at 10 o'clock, ordination of Elders of the N. Y. Conference. Sermon by Rev. Dr. CURRY; ordination by Bishop JANES. Sacraments of Lord's Supper and Baptism in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Anniversary of Missionary Society of N. Y. E. C., in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Speakers—Revs. Bishop AMES, A. COOKMAN, J. W. HORNE, and Dr. ASA HILL.

SPIRITUALISTS MEET AT HOPE CHAPel, No. 720 Broadway. Mr. WILLIS will speak at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Wherein does Modern Spiritualism Elucidate Scripture and Correct Theology.* The public are invited. Seats free.

BY INVITATION OF GOV. FENTON, REV. Dr. HUTTON, Pastor of the Washington-square D. R. Church, will preach to the soldiers at the New-York State Soldiers' Depot, Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Religious services will also be held at this place on THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—Morning and afternoon services at 10½ and 4 o'clock, in the Rutger's Institute Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Evening service at 7½ o'clock, in the Unitarian Chapel, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The Rector, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach, both morning and evening, sermons appropriate to the first anniversary of the church.

GOOD FRIDAY.—LAST YEAR THERE WAS an unusual observance in our city of the ancient and world-wide fast of Good Friday, (this year occurring on the 14th inst.,) in solemn commemoration of the sufferings and death of the Lord Jesus Christ, as the one atonement for the sins of the world. Notice of the intended observance was given in the churches of various denominations on the preceding Lord's day.

A THANKSGIVING SERVICE FOR NATIONAL VICTORIES will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SABBATH EVENING, April 9, at 7½ o'clock. Luther's chorale "Ein feste Burg," and the Grand Hallelujah from Handel's Messiah, will be sung by a select chorus. Dr. THOMPSON will preach on *How to Treat the Conquered.*

REV. DR. WESTCOTT WILL PREACH in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. The sixth Doctrinal discourse. Subject—*The Nature of a Gospel Church.* Rev. Dr. HUTCHINS will preach at 10½ A. M.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ, and future Life only for the Righteous. Preaching SUNDAY, by Rev. JOSEPH T. CURRY, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 11½ A. M. Subject—*The Coming Kingdom of Christ.* At 7½ evening, *The Christian Doctrine of Immortality.* Seats free.

REV. GEORGE JUNKIN, LL. D., WILL preach in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, in Greene, near Canal, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and Rev. S. F. FINNEY, at 3 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. All welcome.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, 9th inst. corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and corner Dover and Water sts., at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. DR. HITCHCOCK WILL PREACH as usual, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, 14th-st., corner of 2d-av. Monthly concert of the Sabbath School Missionary Society at 3½ P. M. MAHLON [illegible] HEWITT, Esq., recently from [illegible], will address the children.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, NO. 9 University-place, (Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary,) Preaching by Rev. J. B. C. BEAUBIEN, every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening service on THURSDAY, at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Seats free.

AMITY-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH—REV. WM. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., Pastor. The Sabbath-services of this church will be held regularly hereafter in the rooms of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, Mortimer's Building, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, NEAR THE CORNER OF 14TH-ST. AND 7TH-AV.—Rev. D. FERGUS, of the New-York East Conference, will preach in the above church on SUNDAY, the 9th inst., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. HENRY J. FOX, Pastor, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

A MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, in the South Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses are expected from Rev. Dr. ELLS, of Brooklyn, Rev. J. T. DURYEA and Rev. Dr. ROGERS, of this city.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, BAPTIST, (Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st. Service 10½ o'clock A. M., 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. BEACH, Rector of St. Peter's, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service and sermon on Good Friday, 10½ A. M.; Evening, 7½. Strangers furnished with seats.

LECTURES ON DANIEL.—THE TENTH OF the course by JOHN WILLIAMS, will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at University Buildings, Washington-square, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, *The Condition of the World During the Millenium.* Seats free.

THE SERPENT'S LIE.—THE GREAT EXPOSure of the Serpent's lie, thou shalt not surely die, can be heard at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The audience have the privilege of asking questions at the close of the lecture. Seats free.

"IS THE MEDICAL PROFESSION A BLESSING OR A CURSE?"—Subject continued at No. 95 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Opening address by Dr. WILSON. Subject at 3 P. M.—*Religious Improvement.*

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery—the original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent Principal Sunday School at 2 P. M. Choice selection of pieces sung by the children. Visitors will address the school.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Rev. B. F. DE COSTA, editor of the *Christian Times*, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Sabbath School of the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. CLARK'S,) will be held on SABBATH AFTERNOON next, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Address by Rev. S. I. PRIME, D. D.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ A. M., the Rector at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.—the latter service for deaf mutes—and Rev. Dr. HAWKS at 7½ P. M.

SABBATH SCHOOL FAIR.—THE CHELSEA Sunday School will hold a Fair in the church in 22d-st., near 9th-av., on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 11th and 12th instant, day and evening. Music by Dodworth's band in the evening. Admission 25 cents.

PROF. MATTISON'S PULPIT, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av., will be supplied on SUNDAY, by Rev. BENJ. A. GILMAN and Rev. T. C. BEACH, of Hartford, Conn., attending the session of the New-York East Conference in this city.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL SERVICES WILL be held in the chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st., on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. WM. BINET. Entrance to the chapel on 35th-st.

FORSYTH M. E. CHURCH, NEAR DIVISION.—Rev. Dr. MILEY will preach, SUNDAY, April 9, at 10½ A. M. Rev. — COOK, of Flushing, at 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 6½; also Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7½. Welcome all. Seats free.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—A MEETING in behalf of City Missions will be held SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner 19th-st., Dr. Rice's. Rev. Drs. Hutton, Dowling, Booth and Foster will take part.

BAND OF UNITED BROTHERS.—WM. B. WALTERS, Leader, will conduct the religious services in the Church of the Pilgrims, in 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50TH-ST., EAST OF 2D-AV.—Sermon SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. W. P. ESTES, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. R. BOWDISH. Sunday-School at 2 P. M. Seats free.

THE PROPHETIC PREACHER, S. S. SNOW, will preach on subjects relating to the speedy appearing of Christ, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in the large room at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Seats free.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL CONNECTED with the Fifth-av. Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, will meet for the first time in its new rooms, on SUNDAY MORNING, April 9, at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, [illegible], between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. W. A. PASSAVANT, D. D., will preach SUNDAY, April 9, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MACDOUGAL-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. A. F. MASON will preach in the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church on SABBATH, 9th inst., Morning and Afternoon.

TO LET—FOR RELIGIOUS EXERCISES ON SUNdays, the large room, in Studio Building, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. Apply to the Janitor, on the premises.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH—Preaching by Rev. W. S. GOODNO, (formerly of Bedford-av. Church, Brooklyn,) at Broadway and 47th-st. hall, SUNDAY, April 9, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING in this church at 10½ A. M. by Rev. WM. GOTHARD, and at 7½ in the evening by Rev. S. H. SMITH, formerly Pastor of the church.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, HAVING gone to Charleston, S. C., his pulpit will be supplied on SUNDAY by Rev. Prof. MATTISON, of New-York.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. G. R. DICKSON, Rector. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-street Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—*Daniel.*

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, Pastor, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, April 9, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, Pastor. Church services on SUNDAY at Clinton Hall, Astor-place—morning, at 10½; afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st. Rev. L. L. BRIGGS, of Philadelphia, will supply the desk SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, 54TH ST. AND 5TH-AV.—Divine Service and Lectures, with collections for the Hospital, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between 2d and 1st avs. Rev. Bishop AMES will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock. At the close of the sermon, ordination of Deacons.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and soups, baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts; best city references given. Call or address No. 426 2d-av. for two days.

WANTED—FAMILY WASHING BY A FIRST-class laundress; she does fine fluting, muslins and ladies' dresses, and all kinds of fine clothes; good references given. Call for Mrs. CAIN, No. 216 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class waitress; willing to go with a family to the country; good city references. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable English Protestant woman, as good cook for the city or country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av. Good references.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or waitress only, by an English Protestant woman, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands the business; best of city reference can be given. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—FAMILY WASHING BY A FIRST-class laundress; she does all kinds of fine washing, fluting muslins, and ladies' dresses. Please call at No. 345 West 25th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook and laundress, or would do chamberwork and washing or waiting; has best of references, and would go to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKer to get work by the day; price $1 25 per day. Address M. A. V., Station G, 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, (COLORED,) as a first-class milliner. Inquire of T. S. W. TITUS, No. 247 Thompson st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, by a girl who can give good references. Apply at No. 313 2d-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who has had many years' experience in the city; he can have the fullest recommendations in every particular as groom and coachman, from his last employer, who is leaving for Europe. Apply at stables Nos. 46 and 48 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a practical Scotchman, married; has long experience in the care of greenhouse and grapery, the laying out of new grounds; refers to A. Smith & Sons, seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., for character and ability. Address A., for 5 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom in a private family, by a young man that understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; best of reference. Can be seen at private stable No. 67 West 9th-st., any time to day.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH TWO years' experience in the banking business, a situation as book-keeper or clerk; will go into the country if desirable; refers to present employer. Address B. K., Box No. 4,649 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, PROTESTant, a situation as gardener or coachman; understands the care of horses and cows; has good reference. Address ROBERT, Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY MAN AND WIFE, Americans, no children, to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer or longer; good reference given. Address WILLIAMS, Station E.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man that understands his business thoroughly; the best of reference. Address JAMES, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; is willing and obliging; has good city and country reference; country preferred. Address F. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of city reference from his last employer. Address B, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS served three years in the army, and discharged for sickness, a situation as clerk or agent. Address W., Box No. 5,343 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS SECRETARY OR amanuensis. Address VERULAM, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO DO THE GENeral work of a small place in the country, about 20 miles from New-York; he must be a good vegetable gardener, able to take care of a horse and cow; sober, honest, and obliging; best references required. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No 138 Front-st.

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT FOR AN OIL Company; one having a practical knowledge in the sinking of oil wells, with some knowledge of mechanics and with business capacities, can address Box No. 618 Post-office; must have unexceptionable references.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily as coachman by a respectable young man of long experience in the business; would make himself generally useful; good reference. Address JAMES, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN WHO UNderstands something of kitchen gardening, management of horses, and is ready to turn his hand to any farm work; a Protestant preferred. F. J. HUNTINGTON, No. 434 Broome-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED BOY, between 15 and 16 years, as waiter in a gentleman's family, or to wait on a gentleman; best recommendations given. Inquire of T. S. W. TITUS, No. 247 Thompson-st.

WANTED—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MAN, who thoroughly understands the management of a kitchen-garden, and the care of horses. Apply from 9 to 11, or from 1 to 3, at No. 3 South-st.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS GOLD COMMISsion house, a competent book-keeper; one who has had experience in the same business, or in a stock commission house. Address Box No. 3,448 Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN WHO FULLY understands every department of flannel finishing; also a blue dyer. Apply to E. WINSLOW WILLIAMS, Tautic Mills, Norwich, Conn.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. APPLY AT 10 o'clock this morning, to ARCH. YOUNG, NO. 73 Worth-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND iron, and a chambermaid, at No. 145 Lafayette-av., corner of Carleton-av., Brooklyn; good wages given.

WANTED—IN A STATIONERY STORE, A BOY about 14 years of age to learn the business. Address Box No. 4,862 Post-office.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. NONE BUT strong, healthy women need apply, at No. 46 West 18th-st.

FREE RENT.—A GENTLEMAN ON STATEN Island has a handsome stone lodge containing five rooms which he will give, rent free, to a respectable and neat family who will carefully attend to the gate and keep the lodge in good order; a dressmaker could get work in the neighborhood. Address Box No. 1,676 General Post-office.

SALESWOMAN WANTED—A PERSON WHO has been accustomed to a ribbon stock. None others need apply. J. BLUXOME, No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

AGENTS WANTED.—BUSINESS LIGHT, pleasant and honorable. Those now engaged are realizing from $15 to $20 per day net profit. Send stamp for circular. Address P. O., Drawer No. 12, Troy, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

PRICES REDUCED.

J. T. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.
WINDOW SHADES.
Gold,
Opaque,
White,
Green
and Blue
Holland,
Bray's
Patent
Fixtures,
and all
other
approved
styles.

J. T. KELTY, 359 Broadway.
CURTAINS.
New Styles,
1865,
Swiss Lace,
Nottingham
Lace,
Leno Lace,
Muslin,
Brocatel,
Reps,
Terry Cloth,
Japanese Cloth,
Damask,
Cornices,
and all other
Trimmings.

MISS M. GREGG

Has just returned from Paris with a well-selected assortment of the most prevailing and recherché style of Spring and Summer Mantles in silk and cloth goods; also an assortment of Zouave jackets and evening cloaks.

No. 19 5th-av.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES.

Linen Sheetings, best makes, all widths.
Pillow Linens, from 1⅛ to 1¾ yards wide.
Shirting Linens, superior makes, at low prices.
Towelings, Huckabacks, Diapers, Crash, &c., &c.
Table Linen, Scotch and Barnsley bleached and unbleached.
Table-cloths, French, German, Irish and Scotch, in great variety.
Napkins, damask and snow-drop, ⅝, ¾ and ⅞ sizes.
Towels, huck and damask, plain and fancy bordered.
White goods, nainsooks, jaconets, cambrics, &c., &c.

Also,

Reps, tapestries, brocatels, satins, lace curtains, cornices, window-shades, with every variety of upholstery goods, suitable for housekeeping, all of which we are offering to our

RETAIL TRADE

at prices which have been "reduced" to the lowest gold rates.

Bedding and other articles for housekeeping made on the shortest notice. Persons wishing to furnish houses for the 1st of May, will find it to their advantage to examine our stock as we are prepared to show the best assortment in the city and sell at prices which defy competition.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
LACE CURTAINS,
WINDOW SHADES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway.

FINE PAPER HANGINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,
Now offer their stock of
NEW GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

NEW SKIRT.

1865

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE IN HOOP-SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY (late J. I. & J. O. West), SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS, No. 97 CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 Reade-st., New-York.

THIS INVENTION consists of DUPLEX (or two) ELLIPTIC PURE REFINED Steel Springs, ingeniously BRAIDED TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together, EDGE to EDGE, making the TOUGHEST, most FLEXIBLE, ELASTIC and DURABLE SPRING ever used. They seldom BEND or BREAK, like the single springs, and consequently preserve their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE MORE THAN TWICE AS LONG as ANY SINGLE SPRING SKIRT THAT EVER HAS OR CAN BE MADE.

THE WONDERFUL FLEXIBILITY and GREAT COMFORT and PLEASURE to ANY LADY WEARING THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT will be experienced particularly in all CROWDED ASSEMBLIES, OPERA, CARRIAGES, RAILROAD-CARS, CHURCH-PEWS, ARM-CHAIRS, for PROMENADE and HOUSE-DRESS, as the SKIRT can be folded when in use, to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a SILK or MUSLIN DRESS.

A LADY having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT for a SINGLE DAY, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. FOR CHILDREN, MISSES and YOUNG LADIES are superior to all others.

THEY are the best QUALITY in every part, and UNQUESTIONABLY the LIGHTEST, most DESIRABLE, COMFORTABLE and ECONOMICAL SKIRT ever made. FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS STORES in THIS CITY and throughout the UNITED STATES, HAVANA DE CUBA, MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA and the WEST INDIES.

INQUIRE FOR THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

FALL IN GOLD.—FALL IN GOODS, RIBbons, laces, veils, embroideries, hair nets, fancy goods, small wares, dress trimmings, corsets and shirts, under garments.

N. B.—Kid gloves reduced from $1 75 to $1, and from $2 50 to $1 75. Ladies' English hose, 65 cents; misses', all sizes, 50 cents, and a lot at 20 cents. 500 dozen, all linen, handkerchiefs, reduced to 12 cents, at ELGER'S cheap store, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Remember ELGER'S.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

WINDOW SHADES

For Stores, Counting-houses and private dwellings, in every style, at low prices.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

NO. 1 2.4TH-AVENUE,
A FEW DOORS BELOW COOPER INSTITUTE, ON THE WEST SIDE, IS EXACTLY IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY.

DRUGGETS AND BAIZES.
"ALL WIDTHS,"
"GOLD PRICES,"
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.
No. 369 Broadway.

NO. 1 2 4TH-AV., IS A SHORT DISTANCE BELOW THE BIBLE HOUSE ON THE WEST SIDE.

MILLINERY.

STRAW HATS OR BONNETS, OF ANY description of braid, cleaned, dyed or altered in a superior manner, at M. T. BIGGINS' mammoth Millinery, No. 126 6th-av., near 10th-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 7, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 10th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined, and bungs sealed.

500,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.

2d. In barrels; to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 Bond-st., NEW-YORK, April 7, 1865.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-st., until the 18th day of April, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the construction of the building for medical and surgical out-door relief at Bellevue Hospital, foot of 26th-st., East River. The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, No. 28 Wall-st., from 9½ A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.

S. DRAPER,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
Commissioners.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, on Saturday, the 25th day of March, 1865:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$470,790 24
Overdrafts		
Due from Banks		22,732 48
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$31,152	
Due from Brokers		
Real Estate		50,000 00
Specie		15,487 48
Cash Items, viz.: Exchanges and Checks		87,497 77
United States Notes		197,950 00
Stocks		227,500 00
Promissory and United States 7 3-10 Notes, and Indebtedness Certificates		
Bonds and Mortgages		
Bills of Solvent Banks and United States Demand Notes		6,618 00
Bills of Suspended Banks		
Loss and Expense Account		3,341 83
Total		$1,082,319 79
LIABILITIES.		
Capital		$285,156 26
Circulation Registered	$113,827	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$113,827	
Less Notes on hand	6,204—	107,623 00
Profits		28,496 55
Due to Banks		
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		
Due to the Treasurer of the State of New-York		15,000 00
Due Depositors, on demand		671,356 71
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads		1,777 28
Total		$1,082,319 79

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: CHAS. JENKINS, President, and WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier, of the East River Bank, a bank located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 25th day of March, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-five, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and the business of the said bank has been transacted at the location aforesaid.

CHARLES JENKINS, President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 7th day of April, 1865.

JOHN VAN ORDEN, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 7, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, Mr. DAYTON OGDEN was unanimously elected President of the Company.

At the same meeting the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board have heard with deep regret of the death of Archibald Gracie, their late President, and they sincerely sympathize with his family in their bereavement.

We cheerfully record our testimony to his uniform courtesy in his personal and official intercourse with us as members of this Board, and to his faithful and intelligent discharge of his duties as President.

It was also further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be sent to the family of the deceased, be entered upon the minutes of the meeting, and be published in the principal daily papers.

ANDREW L. SOULARD,
Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to the statute in such case made and provided, that a meeting of the stockholders of the BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the said company, No. 31 John-st., in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the third day of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon; that the object of said meeting is to take such proceedings as are required by law to diminish the capital stock of said company; and that the amount to which it is proposed to reduce the said capital stock is the sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars.

Dated at the City of New-York, April 6, 1865, and signed by a majority of the trustees of said company.

(Signed,)
F. H. JUDD,
WM. G. ANGELL,
WM. L. LEE,
J. J. EAGLETON,
HIRAM B. CROSBY,
EDWIN G. ANGELL,
JOHN WINSLOW,
Trustees.

No. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 8, 1865.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ARIZONA MINING COMPANY will be held at this office, on WEDNESDAY, April 19, at 2 o'clock P. M. Important business will be brought before the meeting. By order.

J. R. RANDOL, Secretary.

TO GOLD, COPPER AND COAL MINING COMPANIES.—A gentleman of some years' experience in mining, a geologist and practical mineralogist, is open to an engagement as manager or mining superintendent. Address A. B., at the office of the *American Mining Gazette*, No. 79 Pine-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE PROVOST-MARSHALS TO BE "KEPT BUSY."

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE ON VOLUNTEERING.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held this day, (Friday,) April 7, the following communication was presented:

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1865.

To Hon. Wm. M. Tweed, President of the Board of Supervisors:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, representing the drafted men and citizens of their several districts, desire in the most respectful manner, to urge upon you, and through you, the members of your Honorable Body, the necessity of taking some action to assist in relieving them from the clutches of the Provost-Marshal. We have been authoritatively informed that Major Dodge, the Provost-Marshal-General of this district, has positively stated, that if his assistants are kept "reasonably busy" mustering recruits, the draft will not be enforced; that that is the important and only one condition upon which a practical postponement of the draft can be effected. To reach this result, it is very generally believed, if the efforts to obtain recruits that are now being made through the County Volunteering Committee in the Park, at the Battery, and other places, were discontinued, or even modified in such a way as to enable such recruits received at those places to be examined, mustered in and paid at the District Provost-Marshals' offices, that the result so earnestly desired would be most certainly accomplished.

We are also authoritatively informed that the capacities of the several Provost Marshal's offices in this city for mustering men are 25 per day. We are further informed that 20 men furnished per day at each of the district offices, will certainly keep the Marshals reasonably busy. There being six of such offices, it will be seen at once that the average recruits, substitutes and volunteers have heretofore exceeded the aggregate required, viz.: 120 men per day. In calling your attention thus earnestly to the subject, we desire to disclaim all intentions of questioning the purity of purpose and integrity of action that have marked the efforts of your honorable body, thus far, in providing for the emergencies of the draft; but we would be false to our convictions of duty to our families and those dependent upon us, if we did not firmly present our claims to your attention, and request an earnest consideration of the subject at the very earliest practicable moment.

Nelson Taylor, Chairman Executive Committee Tenth Ward.
Ignatius Flynn, Alderman Fifth District.
Terence Farley, Nineteenth Ward.
J. C. Parke, Chairman Special Committee Sixteenth Ward.
Peter Masterson, Twenty-second Ward.
John Kelly, Sheriff.
Wm. L. Ely, Representative Seventh Ward Executive Committee.
James L. Miller, Seventeenth Ward.
Edmund Stephenson, Chairman Twenty-first Ward Committee.
Michael Norton, Chairman Eighth Ward Committee.
John Brice, Chairman Executive Committee Twentieth Ward.
John Healy, Chairman Executive Committee Fourth Ward.
John Fox, Supervisor.
John Moore, Alderman First District.
Edward Hogan, Judge First Police District.
Honorable John Callahan, First Ward.
C. H. Marshall, Chairman of the Fifteenth Ward Meeting for Recruiting.
A. Vledenburgh, Secretary Fifteenth Ward Committee.
J. B. Taylor, 10 Hubert-street.
Joseph Shannon, Alderman Sixth District.
Lewis R. Ryers, Alderman Ninth District.
Bernard Kelly, Alderman Twelfth District.
Wm C. Gover, Coroner, Tenth Ward.

Whereupon, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is stated that the Government authorities express a willingness to forego the enforcement of the draft in this County, so long as the various Provost-Marshals shall be kept "reasonably busy" mustering in recruits; and,

Whereas, Urgent appeals have been made to this committee, to the end that all the labor of examining and mustering recruits shall be thrown upon the various Provost-Marshals, with the view of keeping them "reasonably busy," and thus leaving them no time to proceed with the draft; and,

Whereas, This committee is now, as it always has been, ready to adopt any measure which may be deemed judicious and calculated to achieve the end in view, of preventing our citizens from being conscripted; and,

Whereas, This committee has always kept the Provost-Marshals supplied with the necessary means to pay all the men offering at their several offices, when there were funds sufficient for that purpose, and the present proposition but requires an extension of that system, and that the Provost-Marshal shall be required to examine and muster in all the volunteers offering for their respective districts. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the recruits hereafter applying at the offices of this committee, in the Park and at the Battery for enlistment, shall be examined and mustered at the office of the various Provost-Marshals of the districts to which such recruits are entitled to be credited, the same as substitutes now applying at those offices are examined and mustered; this arrangement to take effect on and after Monday next, and to continue as long as it shall appear that it tends to keep the Provost-Marshals "reasonably employed," and that the whole number of recruits is not diminished thereby.

Resolved, That the Provost-Marshals of the various districts be requested to muster all recruits for the regular army and navy, as well as volunteers, and in case they have not the power to so muster, this committee will, as heretofore, provide that they be mustered in by the proper officer.

By order of the committee,
CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED IMMEDIately and exemption papers procured at reasonable prices, for residents of IXth, XVth, XVIth and other wards in New-York. No trouble to principals further than leaving their orders.

J. W. CARPENTER,
No. 128 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

TO CITIZENS THAT HAVE BEEN DRAFTED.—You can procure substitutes at reasonable prices by applying at No. 212 Broadway, Room 18.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, April 3, 1865.

RESOURCES.		
Notes and Bills Discounted		$160,278 18
Temporary Loans secured		313,750 00
Overdrafts		2,706 04
Furniture and Fixtures		7,753 27
Current expenses		20,522 86
Taxes paid		11,075 12
Premiums		17,801 84
Remittances and other Cash Items		7,725 48
Due from the following National Banks:		
Second National Bank, Boston	$66,786 86	
Second National Bank, Baltimore	15,180 14	
First National Bank, Philadelphia	3,565 07	
First National Bank, Troy	9,081 10	
Sundries	59,322 88—	153,735 76
Due from other Banks, as follows:		
Bank of Republic	583,682 68	
Atlantic Bank	5,162 00—	588,844 98
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating Notes	311,000 00	
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Deposits	450,000 00	
U. S. Bonds on hand	53,845 17	
Other United States Securities	3,728,997 39—	4,543,842 56
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of this Bank		
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of other National Banks	2,310 00	
Specie	142,402 00	
Other lawful money	2,631,107 00—	2,775,819 05
Total		$8,706,634 95
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock paid in		$500,000 00
Surplus Fund		200,000 00
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller		277,300 00
Individual Deposits		2,707,437 11
United States Deposits		3,085,298 10
Due National Banks		1,746,377 89
Due State Banks		118,737 84
Discount	$1,127 52	
Exchanges	555 78	
Interest	7,314 52	
Profit and Loss	62,486 09—	71,484 01
Total		$8,706,634 95

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier of the First National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of April, 1865.

G. F. BAKER, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the TENTH NATIONAL BANK, April 1, 1865.

Notes and Bills discounted	$1,002,595 90
Current Expenses	8,269 00
Taxes paid	6,136 98
Due from National Banks	55,517 41
U. S. Bonds with Treasurer for circulation	1,036,000 00
U. S. Bonds with Treasurer for deposits	333,000 00
Bonds and other U. S. Securities on hand	338,000 00
Circulating Notes of this Bank	3,060 00
Specie and other lawful money	691,800 33
Total	$3,525,369 62
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	$1,800,000 00
Circulating Notes from Comptroller	915,500 00
Deposits	1,821,170 18
Dividends unpaid	100 00
Surplus	25,000 00
Interest	63,599 44
Total	$3,525,369 62

I, J. H. STOUT, Cashier of the Tenth National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York.—Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 7th day of April, 1865.

WM. H. BAKER, Notary Public.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK:

Whereas, William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty (50) per cent. thereof, and has directed the officers of said company to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April, 1865.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount requisite to make its capital equal to the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 7, 1865.

JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
WILL SELL
At the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City,
ON
TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1865,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
By order of SIMEON DRAPER, U. S. Cotton Agent,
3,000 BALES OF COTTON.

Terms cash in gold coin or gold certificates, to be issued by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York, in exchange for legal tenders.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by Messrs. Easton & Co., and may be seen by sample on the 8th, at No 68 William-st., corner of Cedar.

Catalogues will be ready on the 8th instant at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF SEVENTY-ONE LOTS AND ONE HOUSE AND LOT ON 19TH, 20TH, 21ST, 22D, 23D AND 24TH STS., 10TH AND 11TH AVS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of the estate of Clement C. Moore deceased.

1 house and lot on south side of 20th-st., between 10th and 11th av.
15 lots north side of 19th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
3 lots south side 20th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.
10 lots south side 20th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
1 lot south side 20th-st., between 11th-av. and Hudson River.
5 lots north side of 21st-st. between 10th and 11th avs.
5 lots south side 22d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
8 lots north side 22d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
5 lots north side 23d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
5 lots south side 24th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
3 lots east side 10th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.
7 lots east side 11th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.
4 lots west side 11th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

For further particulars, or for maps showing the exact location of the above-named property, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., or to Messrs. Roome & Wells, agents for the Executors, No. 167 9th-av.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on TUESDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway,

LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE OF COSTLY VIENNA GLASSWARE, AND PETROLEUM LAMPS OF RARE AND UNIQUE DESIGNS FOR COUNTRY RESIDENCES, being the contents of 61 cases, just imported, of the most expensive Viennese and Bohemian glassware ever introduced into this country. This costly glassware is expressly for family use, and consists of most elaborately finished services of fine glass, some with initials on the sets. Splendid large Bohemian vases, copies of the antique; card receivers of the most costly description; punch tureens with cups; rare and beautiful toilet sets, consisting of colognes and puff boxes; Dresden china of great variety; superb and rare cordials, wine glasses, Burgundies, hock glasses, clarets, champagne glasses, &c. New style of wine decanters, hock decanters, claret flacons, glass dessert services of great variety, entire and complete, some rare articles of vertu of Pompeian and Etruscan designs, together with lava ware ornaments of great variety. This splendid and rare collection will be exhibited one day previous to the sale, with catalogues. THE ENTIRE INVOICE WILL BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE WHATEVER. Goods can be carefully packed to go in the country.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

CRANBERRY-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot on north side of Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia sts., known as No. 35, about 5 minutes' walk from Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. The house is 25x50 feet, and has the modern improvements. Lot 106 feet in depth.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSES AND LOTS ON 9TH-st., New-York, and on Concord-st., Brooklyn, at auction. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

9TH-ST.—The three-story and attic brick house and lot on south side of 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., known as No. 48. The house is 25 feet 1 inch in width, by 60 feet in depth. Lot 93.11.

CONCORD-ST., BROOKLYN.—The three-story stone front house and lot on northerly side of Concord-st., between Fulton and Washington sts., and known as No. 31. House 24x50 feet; has modern improvements. Lot 100.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 392 WATER-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 10, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WATER-ST.—The valuable lot, with the buildings thereon, No. 392 Water-st., north side, between Oliver-st. and Catharine-slip; lot 20.6 by 60.3—being part of the estate of Oliver Shoult, deceased. Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 8, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of fancy and game fowls, fancy white and other pigeons, &c., &c. The above are all young, of superior breed, are in fine condition and well worth attention.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:
20 boxes oranges.
200 boxes lemons, brimstone damaged.

A. JOURNEAY, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE No. 2 Pine-st., will give personal attention, as heretofore, to sales of household furniture at private residences of families, on the most favorable terms.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BOOK TRADE SALESROOMS.
No. 498 Broadway.
BY J. E. COOLEY.
TUESDAY, April 11, and following days,
MR. MUNSELL'S LIBRARY.

Catalogue of a rare and extensive collection of books, principally relating to America, being a portion of the private library of Joel Munsell, Esq., of Albany, N. Y., and embracing works of great value, of small editions and large paper copies; the publications of the Bradford, Franklin and Seventy-six Clubs, Nantucket Papers, Munsell's Historical Series, Dawson's Publications, &c., &c. Sale to commence at 7 o'clock P. M. each day. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

UNITED STATES STEAMER NIPHON
AT AUCTION.

MONDAY, APRIL 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Charlestown, Mass., the United States screw propeller NIPHON, built in 1862, hull and machinery in good condition.

The following equipments only included, viz.:

Two anchors, two chains and one spare propeller.

Term, cash, to be paid to the Paymaster of the Navy-yard, Boston, upon delivery of the vessel. By order,

E. L. NORTON, Navy Agent, Boston.

H. H. HARRIS & Co., Auctioneers.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT VICTORIA, BAROUCHE,
DEPOT WAGON AND DOUBLE HARNESS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 8th inst., at 12 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., the following elegant carriages:

ELEGANT VICTORIA, built by Brewster & Baldwin, in perfect order and nearly new.

ELEGANT BAROUCHE, lined with satin, built by Brewster & Baldwin, been used one season and in perfect order.

TWO SEAT DEPOT WAGON, nearly new.
ELEGANT DOUBLE HARNESS.

The above are now on exhibition at the salesroom, and will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE OF PROVISIONS, CLOTHING AND SMALL STORES.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 11, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing:

PROVISIONS.

A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, sugar, tea, coffee, beans, vegetables, &c.

CLOTHING.

Round and pea jackets, jumpers, trowsers, frocks, over and under shirts, satinet, flannel, sheeting, canvas, duck, nankin, pilot cloth, &c.

SMALL STORES.

4,311 pounds tobacco, tape, ribbon, shaving and shoe brushes, buttons, soap, needles, thimbles, &c.

A complete list may be seen at the office of the auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on SATURDAY, April 8, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a valuable collection of costly furniture, made to order, and removed from a gentleman's country seat, for sale, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suites covered in brocatel and reps, rosewood pianos, rosewood etageres, pier mirrors, lace window curtains, rosewood centre tables, rosewood and oak extension tables, rosewood and oak sideboards, plated ware, china glass ware, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, feather beds, hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, &c. Also an assortment of kitchen furniture.

Also, one full spring, no top, road wagon, and one-half spring do. do., entirely new, made to order, by Daly of Brooklyn.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer

DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE ON STATE-ST., SOUTH BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION. —E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 10, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building,) New-York:

STATE-ST.—The three-story and attic brick house, with brown-stone trimmings, and lot, No. 57 State-st., south side, between Hicks and Henry sts. House 25x40 feet, with extension to second floor of 10 feet; has gas, water, bath, &c. Lot 25x100 feet.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 46TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 10, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Buildings,) New-York:

WEST 46TH-ST.—The desirable four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 29 West 46th-st., north side, near 5th-av.; house 20 feet 10 inches by 58 feet, well built, and has all the modern improvements. Lot 20.10x100.5.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers.

FERRY-BOAT ASTORIA FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—By BURDETT, JONES & CO., on board thereof, on MONDAY, 10th April, at 10 A. M. The wreck, as it now lies at Astoria, L. I. Hull, about 100 tons burthen; engine and boiler, cylinder 26 inches; would make first-rate tug; sold for account of whom it may concern. Take 9½ boat from Peck-slip.

MEDICAL.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. WARD'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edingburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions: address Box 2,350 N. Y. P. O.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL REstores the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The city is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. Hunter of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance. Book 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, early indiscretion, &c.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

TWENTY MINUTES AFTER TAKING one of WARD'S INVIGORATORS, the recipient feels as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. Office No. 61 Franklin-st.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH, therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use POWER'S Essence of Life, 61 Franklin-st.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lots of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private disease when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

FOR SALE.

WANTED—LAND.
The subscribers represent
ONE AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
ENGLISH CAPITAL,
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PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND,
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Parties desirous of selling will please send full description, price, &c., to
GEO. N. TOWNSEND & CO.,
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FARM FOR SALE—THE MANSION AND FARM of fifty acres situated at Glenville, Connecticut. Glenville is about two and three-quarter miles from Port Chester; Port Chester is one hour and a quarter ride on the New Haven R. R., from this city. The situation is unsurpassed for health and beautiful drives and scenery, and free from musquitoes and fever and ague. The mansion was built about ten years since, contains all the modern conveniences, water, hot and cold, throughout the house. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at six per cent., for a term of years. If required, the furniture will be sold also, and all ready for an immediate occupant. Apply to PENTZ BROS., No. 156 South-st.

FOR SALE AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—One-half mile from the depot, a splendid country residence; house was built by Duggin, Gothic style, 12 rooms, with water, gas, furnace, and all the modern improvements, and is one of the most complete and best in the country. There is a conservatory and chapel attached; stable, carriage-house, &c.; 15 acres of land, laid out in the most artistic and tasteful manner. There are adjoining several smaller cottages, which will be sold with or without the main residence. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A SMALL FARM, ABOUT 19 acres, between two and three acres choice standard pear trees; also, other fruit; small dwelling, surrounded by evergreen and other trees; carriage-house, barn, with stabling under it, &c., &c.; situation high and healthy; water good; 2½ miles from Hudson River Railroad; highly improved and cultivated in gardening; a large quantity of manure goes with the place; price $6,500. Apply to CHARLES COLLINS, No. 84 Leonard-st., New-York, or W. B. COLLINS, Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Beautifully situated on commanding ground on the Passaic River, at North Belleville, N. J., and ten miles from the city. Large and new house in the Italian villa style, with a tower; ten acres of land, with a beautifully sloping lawn; every variety of fruit and forest trees and shrubbery; good boating, bathing and fishing; 30 acres more can be had; communication with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. Price $17,000; rent $1,000. Inquire of LIVINGSTON, VAN FRUND & CO., No. 71 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT NEW ROCHELLE.—A fine country seat with 10 acres of ground; good house and outbuildings, hot house filled with choice flowers, fine lawn with shade and abundance of fruit trees, walks all graveled, fenced and fronting on four streets; a beautiful view of the Sound; the house is completely furnished; immediate possession can be given; the owner removing to the West will sell at a low price for cash, leaving a mortgage for $10,000, or will take good city property in part payment. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE located in Westchester County, about five miles from Peekskill, comprising 32 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, 100 fruit trees, a barn, carriage-house, &c., and a new and commodious dwelling, surrounded by locust groves, and commanding a splendid view of the country for miles around. The location is unexceptionable, being convenient to the several railroads and watering-places in the country. For particulars, inquire of F. WHITE, No. 165 William-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—NEAR OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND, a fine farm of 75 acres, on which is a lake abounding in trout, a fine flouring-mill in good order, the proceeds of which will pay the interest on the purchase money, a fine old mansion house and out-buildings, and abundance of fruit. Part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, if required. For further particulars address G. W. KELSEY, No. 44 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, or G. M. MAYBEE, Cedar Swamp, L. I.

A RESIDENCE AT ELIZABETH.—A first-class house, modern architecture, hot and cold water, gas, bath-rooms, &c.; fine outbuildings and improvements, abundance of choice fruit, shade and ornamental trees, and from two to six acres of land; 10 minutes' walk from the depot, and the location and all pertaining to the property among the most desirable in the city. Will be sold low and on accommodating terms. E. W. AUSTIN, the owner, can be seen at No. 35 Park-row, Room No. 13.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A FIRST-CLASS residence on the banks of the Hudson, at Tubby Hook. The house is large and elegant, containing all the modern improvements; grounds, consisting of seven acres, highly improved, and unsurpassed for beauty by anything on the river; garden, grapery, orchard, shade and ornamental trees; stable, coach-house, coachman's dwelling, &c. Apply to THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 43 Broadway.

FOR SALE, ON THE BANKS OF THE EAST RIVER—A large house (with over 50 rooms) and several acres of land, beautifully located on the banks of the East River, about 11 miles from the city. It is of very easy access, both by railroad and steamboat, and well adapted for a Summer hotel. There is on the premises a nine-pin alley, and an ice-house filled, garden planted. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—Two new brick houses, three-story, basement and under-cellar, high brown-stone stoops, complete with all the modern improvements; location East 93d-st., near 3d-av.; one of the most pleasant on the island. Terms easy. Inquire of J. A. SELLICK, No. 119 East 86th-st., or GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE OF WEST FARMS—A large store with dwelling in connection, containing eight rooms. Also, a dock, with building thereon, directly opposite; it is located within one mile of Tremont and 3½ miles from Harlem. Access to and from New-York every half hour of the day. Apply to F. R. HITCHCOCK, West Farms.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE—combining all the advantages of both country seat and city residence; mansion commodious and grounds elegantly improved; carriage-house, stables, &c.; within thirty minutes of the city by railroad; price and terms made satisfactory. Address, for full particulars, &c., RESIDENCE, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT ROSSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND, a two-story and attic framed house, barn, &c., together with four acres of land, near the village, and very eligibly located on high ground; a very desirable residence for a person of small means. Price moderate. Apply to JOHN McGREGOR & CO., No. 180 Pearl-st.

$100,000.—ESTATE FOR SALE ON Little Neck Bay, near Flushing, L. I.; mansion large, new, with modern improvements; farm about 100 acres, extensive orchards and outbuildings, with boat and bathing-houses; furniture and farm stock may be had if required. Inquire of R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS AND OTHER BUSINESS PURPOSES.—The property on Plymouth, Washington, Adams, and Water sts., Brooklyn, for sale, together or in parcels, to close an estate. It is near the Catharine Ferry, and very convenient to the river. Apply to BENJ. G. HITCHINGS, No. 28 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—An elegant residence on Staten Island; Gothic house, containing 18 rooms, with gas and water; 6 acres of land, well laid out; plenty of fruit, &c.; pastry lodges, stables, barns, ice-house filled, &c. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—COTTAGE OF TWELVE ROOMS for sale, with barn and four acres, well stocked with apples, pears, cherries, grapes and quinces; three minutes' walk from depot and eleven miles from New-York; possession at once. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, VILLA site of about 9 acres, eligibly located near New-Brighton, Staten Island. Ground high, superior view, location unsurpassed. Terms easy. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—50 ACRES CULTIVATED and 20 acres young oak wood; orchard, locust grove, half acre of Lawton blackberries; deposit of muck for manure; 4 miles from depot at Smithtown, L. I. Inquire of J. E. BRUSH, No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE VERY SUPERior first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 44 West 14th-st., near 5th-av. If not let by the 15th April will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply on the premises from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone front house, No. 73 2d-place, Brooklyn, 17 minutes by Court-st. Railroad from Fulton Ferry; modern improvements; lot 21½ by 132 feet; terms easy. Apply to WM. H. KINSLEY, No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON CHARLES-ST., BETWEEN Bleecker and 4th sts., a two-story and attic brick house, with three-story extension; lot 25x95. Price $9,000; possession 1st May; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL COTTAGE AND LOT NO. 203 North 6th-st., Williamsburgh, about ten minutes' walk from Grand-st. ferry; good fruit in yard; sewer and water pipes in street; price low; terms easy. Apply to WM. H. CRAIGE, No. 69 Catharine-st.

FOR SALE—AS THE OWNER IS LEAVING THE city—a first-class, full size, four-story, brown-stone house, with large back building, beautifully located near 5th-av. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND basement house, 11 rooms, gas and water in, garden, fruit and shade trees; good view of the Hudson. Price $3,750. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

$5,000.—COTTAGE FOR SALE, 11 rooms, gas and furnace, cor. Jaggar and Sandford avs., Flushing. Inquire of R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

PHILIP WEAVER, BLOOMFIELD, N. J., has for sale a great variety of farms and country seats; prices from $2,000 to $8,000; terms easy; one hour from foot of Barclay-st.; houses to rent.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

COUNTRY VILLA AT A SACRIFICE—Cost $20,000 cash last month; 12 acres on Passaic River, half mile from Newark; resale this month without limits. THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 116 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE IN ELLIOT-PLACE, BROOKLYN, near De Kalb-av., three new brown-stone houses. Apply on the premises from 11 to 4, or of E. WELLWOOD, No. 67 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.

VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Combining the advantages of city and country, situated on the east bank of the Passaic River, in a beautiful neighborhood, directly opposite the City of Newark, five hundred feet beyond the Morris and Essex Railroad bridge, and only eight minutes' walk from the depots of either railroad, half an hour from New-York, forty trains daily, yearly commutation $60; the house is about forty feet square, three-story and basement, contains eighteen rooms, has hot and cold water with heater; the land consists of about seventeen city lots, laid out in garden, with choice fruit and shade trees; new stable and carriage-house, ice-house, &c., all in complete order; price $16,000, a part of which may remain on mortgage if desired. Apply to FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE SOUTHWEST corner Clinton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, covering 10 lots of ground.
Has billiard-room and bowling-alley detached. The house possesses every convenience, is frescoed throughout. On lower floor are parlor, library, drawing-room, dining-room, &c., all finished in hard wood; rosewood doors, carved mantels, buffet, &c.
On premises is a commodious brick stable. A large amount may remain on mortgage, if required.
For cards to view, apply to
ABIEL HEYWOOD,
No. 38 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE GRIST AND SAW mill with about 180 acres of ground, 70 of which is good young timber; containing three good dwellings, one large store house doing a good business, one barn, two wagon-houses, ice-house filled &c.; all in first-rate condition, situate in Ocean County New Jersey; will be sold at a great bargain on easy terms.
Also, a farm of 150 acres, with small dwelling of five rooms, good fences and plenty of timber; very cheap.
Also, a very valuable farm of 210 acres complete in every particular. For full details apply to STAGER & STONE, No. 63 Nassau-st., New-York.

$5,700.—FINE THREE-STORY BRICK house, modern improvements, No. 216 Bergen-st., between Bond and Nevin sts., Brooklyn.
$5,500—No. 260 Cumberland, between Lafayette and DeKalb avs.
$3,300—Second cottage north of Putnam, on Classon-av. Good garden. All very desirably located, near car routes. Half can remain on mortgage.
JOSEPH KELLY, No. 153 Degraw-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE, SHOP AND two lots; house 20x40, three-stories and basement, modern improvements, marble mantles; shop 25x50, three-stories; extension 8x50, one story; sold low for cash or exchanged for farm; if not sold by the 10th inst. will be to let. Inquire on the premises, No. 512 West 35th-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT NEW COTTAGE HOUSES, built uniform; setting back from the street, two lots between each two houses, and two lots to a house; each house containing ten rooms, with water, gas, &c., pleasantly situated in Herkimer-st., Brooklyn. Price low. Apply to JOHN A. BETTS, No. 28 Pine-st., basement.

FOR SALE—FIVE NEW BRICK HOUSES, SITuated on the northwest corner of Carleton-av. and Warren-st., near the great park; all the modern improvements, and will be sold cheaper than any new houses so pleasantly situated in the city of Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN A. BETTS, No. 28 Pine-st., basement.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SUBURBAN residence, with modern improvements; consisting of house, stable, and from one to three acres of land, within five or six miles, and of easy access to the city. Price not to exceed $10,000, terms must be easy. Address Box No. 2,035 Post-Office, New-York city.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IN 73D-ST., WITHIN ONE block of Central Park and 5th-av., a handsome brown-stone, high-stoop house, with all improvements. Apply on the premises, No. 65 East 73d-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FORT HAMILton, a large frame house in first-rate order, three-story and basement, water in kitchen, with two lots of ground, variety of fruit. Inquire of Mrs. CLITZ, on the place, or at Mr. CHURCH'S store, Fort Hamilton, or H. STEVENSON, No. 245 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN 45TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., with or without the furniture, a handsome three-story house, 2 x48 feet, and in fine order throughout; lot half the block. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine-st.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS one or more lofts, containing about one thousand or more superficial feet; a fire-proof building would be preferred. Address, stating rent, Box No. 4,121 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEW SHOP AND LOT SUITAble for a carriage-maker and blacksmith, lot 90 by 250 feet, on Main-st., Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Inquire of C. S. WALDRON.

YONKERS—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE YEAR—Tower house with ten rooms, good location, two acres, fruit and shade trees. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, No. 62 West 39th-st. Can be seen from 10 to 6.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR ONE or two gentlemen and their wives, at a farmhouse of easy access to the city, and on the Morris & Essex Railroad preferred; a good table, with plenty of fresh vegetables, milk, &c., is indispensable; accommodation for a horse and wagon will also be required. Address K. C., Box No. 2,150 New-York City Post-office, with terms and full particulars.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, MAY be had on Staten Island, with a private family, from the 1st of May. Good locality; fine view of the water; near Stapleton Landing. Inquire of S. S. FERRIS, No. 185 Washington-st.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD FOR A FAMILY of six, with one servant; large rooms, liberal table, and easy access to the city desired. Address B., Box No. 160 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A GENtleman, wife, two children and nurse, on the Hudson, within fifty miles of New-York. Address, stating terms, Box No. 5,695 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A small family, within an hour or twos distance from the city, for the Summer. Address B., Box No. 3,046 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—AT ORANGE, N. J., FOR a gentleman and wife, nurse and infant, within walking distance of railroad depot. Address Box No. 4,538 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a gentleman and wife; front room and bedroom required. Address, giving full particulars, location, terms, &c., "HOME." Box No. 5,437 Post-office.

A NEW-ENGLAND FAMILY, WITH nurse and children, aged 7 and 3 years, desire board in the city or vicinity; terms moderate. Address J. F. W., Box No. 2,71 Post-office.

A PLEASANT FURNISHED SECOND floor, consisting of three rooms; house convenient to cars and stages; dinner at 6; No. 31 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—MRS S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 134 East 16th-st., has rooms to let, with or without board, furnished or unfurnished.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO HIRE—A FURNISHED OR UNfurnished house in the country, within about an hour from the city, having 14 to 18 rooms, with garden, grounds and stable, for a private family. Address, with particulars, F. R., care of Dutton & Townsend, No. 70 Beaver-st.

HOUSE WANTED—CASH IN ADVANCE—A small modern unfurnished house up town, by a good tenant; one years rent paid in cash, in advance. Address CASH, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A QUIET, RESPECTABLE FAMIly, without young children, a suite of four or five unfurnished rooms, with use of kitchen. Good neighborhood indispensable. Address, for one week, with particulars, F. C., Station G, New-York.

WANTED—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, A MEDIUM-sized house, with modern improvements, between 4th and 30th sts.; rent not over $1,000; best of reference given. Address Box No. 708 Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR ONE, TWO OR three years, on or near 5th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th st.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—BRITISH STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, LEWIS, commander, for Liverpool, will leave Pier No. 47 North River, on SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 12 M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 A. M. Letters and dispatches received at the office of the subscribers until 11½ A. M. WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA.—Consignees are informed that the CHINA will commence discharging on MONDAY MORNING, the 10th inst. All goods for which permits are not received, will be sent to the bonded warehouse, Jersey City, and be subject to storage. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

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WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29.
OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, AT PRIVATE SALE AND AT THE NEW-YORK PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD.

The prices of some of the best Petroleum Stocks are yet very low, and offer the most promising inducements for investment of any other security, both as to the AMOUNT OF DIVIDENDS and the ADVANCE IN THE PRICE of the stock.

Stocks of established worth can now be purchased at prices which will give the purchaser over THREE PER CENT. PER MONTH on his investment.

THE KING OF INVESTMENTS—OIL!
The subscribers are authorized to sell a few
ORIGINAL SHARES
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OIL COMPANY
about to be formed on choice and select land.
Full particulars sent, on application to
GEO. N. TOWNSEND & CO.,
No. 123½ South 4th-st.,
Philadelphia.

CALIFORNIA, PETROLEUM AND OTHER mining property examined, by C. H. HITCHCOCK, Mining Geologist, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

TO OIL MEN.—SEE AMERICAN MONTHLY FOR APRIL.—Besides its other interesting articles, read the one on ARTESIAN WELLS, by a scientific and practical geologist. Office No. 37 Park-row, Room 16.

TO LET.

FRONT AND BACK PARLOR ON FIRST floor and bedroom on third floor; rent $20 per month. Apply at No. 203 East 23d-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE SUBscriber, at Astoria, on the bank of the river, near the steamboat landing. The location is healthy; the house which is partially furnished, will accommodate a large family. There is on the ground a variety of fine ornamental and choice fruit trees in full bearing; an ice-house, filled; a laundry building, with sleeping apartments, and other requisite out-buildings. The garden is large, and now prepared for seeding. A portion of the adjacent farming-land would, if required, also be let. Apply to BYAM K. STEVENS, No. 136 Pearl-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100X25.
2 50X25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 723 Broadway, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN'S MANSION AND GROUNDS TO LEASE, LOCATED NEAR THE OCEAN.—A gentleman having a country seat of great beauty and value, proposes to lease the same to a private family, for three years, together with the furniture therein contained. It is located near and in full view of the ocean, 25 miles from New-York, and very easy of access by steamer or railroad. Rent $2,000 per annum. For further and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT RUMSON NECK, NEAR RED Bank, N. J., two commodious dwellings, 250 yards apart, with gardens and stabling; convenient to boating and bathing; fine river and ocean scenery; daily railroad and steamboat communication with New-York City. Price $900 each. Address A. HANCE & SON, Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J., or to JAMES A. DEGRAUW, No. 80 South-st., New-York.

FOR RENT IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—A SPAcious and elegant mansion, surrounded by extensive grounds, in the highest state of cultivation, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. On the premises (which consists of 17 acres) are stabling, carriage-house and numerous outbuildings. Rent, $1,200 per annum. Inquire of J. N. MEEKER, No. 216 Broad-st., or of JULIUS A. FAY, Rahway-av., Elizabeth.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A CONVENIENT country house at Huntington, L. I., commanding a full view of the harbor, sound and Connecticut shore; the house contains 13 rooms, with a choice collection of fruit trees and shrubbery; stable room, carriage-house, carriage, &c. For particulars, inquire of, or address, JOHN WHITE, Builder, Nos. 290 and 292 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE English-basement house, No. 236 West 32d-st.; also, the three-story high-stoop house, No. 306 West 43d-st.; also, the four-story English-basement Houses, Nos. 177 and 179 West 37th-st. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 161 Broadway.

TO LET—THE PREMISES, CORNER JAY AND Plymouth sts., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by HOWARD & FULLER as a brewery; possession immediately; also for sale a boiler, steam engine, copper coil (nine feet diameter,) 23 stillions, or brewer's troughs, and other fixtures. Apply at the New Brewery of HOWARD & FULLER, corner Bridge and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, A country seat, with between 4 and 5 acres of land; good house, containing 14 rooms, stable and carriage-house, ice-house filled, plenty of fruit and shade trees, plenty of good water, greenhouse and hothouse. For particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.; or to GEORGE H. CAREY, No. 39 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—2½ MILES FROM RYE Depot, Westchester County, a new house, handsomely situated, in a perfectly healthy locality, with two or more acres of ground; house 28x36, two-story, with a large kitchen extension, well built and conveniently arranged; carriage house, stable, &c. P. C. BULKLY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—A two-story and attic frame house, barn, &c., ice-house filled, with garden and three or five acres of land adjoining; about five minutes' walk from Flushing, and 15 from Long Island Railroad depots; trains hourly. For terms, &c., S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE IN THE VILLAGE OF Woodbridge, N. J., with large garden attached, with fruit; five minutes' walk from two railroad stations; 1½ hours' ride from the foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York; having five trains daily each way; terms $150 per year. Apply to JAS. P. EDGAR, Woodbridge.

TO LET—BROADWAY OFFICES—CORNER Chambers-st., first floor over the National Shoe and Leather Bank; a suite of offices fronting on Broadway and Chambers-st., very light and eligible in every respect; will be let or leased for a term of years. Apply at the Bank.

TO LET—POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY—a three-story brick dwelling, with English basement, with all the modern improvements, gas, water and bath, large garden, situate in the central part of the City of Newark, N. J. Inquire of KING & BOND, No. 296 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—FURNISHED—FOR SIX MONTHS—First-class, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, 47th-st., near 5th-av.; also, completely furnished large modern residence, fine out-buildings, choice garden fruit, &c., at Bloomfield. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO RENT—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—FOUR furnished country places; different sizes and prices; two front on Long Island Sound. Also, two unfurnished houses. Also to rent, the house known as No. 41 Huntington-st., Brooklyn, near Court st. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A FIRST-CLASS stone-front house in Degraw-st., opposite Tompkins-place; three-story, basement and cellar; garden full of flowers and roses, &c. Rent $1,000 and water tax. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A PLEASANTLY SITUATED FURnished cottage, at Cragdon, East Chester, with garden, stabling, &c.; ice-house well filled, on high and commanding view. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—OYSTER BAY, L. I., 28 miles from city by railroad or steamboat, for Summer or by the year; in perfect order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees; spring water in house; near the bay. Apply to Col. DE KAY, No. 71 Broadway, Room 58.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE LOCATION, ON Grand-st., No. 267, the second floor, suitable for dentist, dressmaker or milliner, &c.; good place for show-case at the door. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, from 12 to 3.

TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR FROM MAY 1, THE greater part of a good house in a central location. The rest of the house is occupied by a very small private family. Rent $1,000. The best references required. Address Box No. 5,425 Post-office.

TO LET—AT FORT LEE, N. J., ¾ OF A MILE from Northern Railroad Station, and 1½ miles from steamboat landing, a neat dwelling-house and garden. Inquire of JOHN DEGRAW, on the premises, or at No. 81 Cliff-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE, NOS 147 AND 149 West 35th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., suitable for manufacturing or stable purposes. For further particulars apply to WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st.

TO LET—THE UNION STORES AND PIER AT the foot of Sedgwick-st., Brooklyn, from the first of May next. Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 416 Columbia-st. Brooklyn.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM AND PANTRY IN A quiet house to one person, such as a nurse; good reference required; rent $10½ a year; call after 6 o'clock P. M. Inquire at No. 155 Orchard-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, IN FOURTH-STREET, on Washington-square, a first-class, full size English basement house, handsomely furnished. Rent $250 a month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A BROWN-STONE FRONT, ENGLISH basement house, in good repair, with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, No. 280 West 32d st., after 11 o'clock.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AN ELEGANT HOUSE, elegantly furnished, in 22d-st., a few doors from 5th-av.; four-story, brown stone, extra size; $750 a month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.—A SUITE OF THREE OFFICES ON second floor of the Bible House, entrance on 3d av. One office on third floor, 4th-av. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—ONE room 75x25 well lighted; steam hoistway. Possession immediately. No. 459 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers-slip.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 22 West 4th-st.; a pleasant residence; a good business place for a dentist, milliner or dressmaker. Apply at the house.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY building No. 37 Howard-st., only 100 feet from Broadway. Inquire at No. 79 Cedar-st., Room 10, from 1 to 4.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NICE cottages of seven rooms; rent $450, $400, and a number of half houses.

TO LET—A PRIVATE STABLE, FOUR STALLS and hay-loft, with plenty of carriage room, at No. 132 West 15th-st. Apply at No. 80 West 14th-st.

OFFICE TO LET—FOR FOUR YEARS, NO. 13 Broad-st., Room No. 4; rent $1,000.

OFFICES TO RENT—IN TIMES BUILDING. Inquire at the TIMES office.

OFFICE ROOM TO RENT—PART OF BASEment No. 44 Pine-st. Apply on premises.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BLIND POLLY,
BY THE "YOUNG 'UN,"
is one of the richest, raciest, liveliest, and exhilarating sketches ever published.
It will appear in the second number of the new weekly,
THE AMERICAN MISCELLANY.
The same paper will contain in addition to the above, a number of the best
TALES, SKETCHES, POETRY, &c., &c.,
By Popular Writers.
Sixteen pages of choice Reading.
Sold by all newsdealers.
Single copies Six Cents.
AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, Agents.
Ready MONDAY, April 10.

NEW MUSIC.—THE FALL OF RICHMOND—A brilliant descriptive piece for the piano, by JOSEPH RAFF, author of "Gen. Grant's March," "Sheridan's Quickstep," &c. Price 50 cents. Mailed free. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

EVERY INCH A MAN, IS ONE'S FEELING soon after taking Dr. Ward's invigorating pills. Depot No. 44 Franklin st. If you cannot call write for circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
SATURDAY AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE GRAND MILITARY DRAMA,
illustrative of
CAMP SCENES,
AND
THE TRIALS OF A SOLDIER'S LIFE,
by S. R. Fisk, entitled
CORPORAL CARTOUCHE,
nightly received with
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM AND DELIGHT.
WITH ITS
BRILLIANT COSTUMES,
ITS BEAUTIFUL ORIGINAL MUSIC, by Robert Stoepel,
And its
SPLENDID SCENERY, by Witham.
CORPORAL CARTOUCHE,
A SOLDIER OF NAPOLEON,
MR. HENRY PLACIDE.
The other characters by Messrs. J. G. HANLEY, WALCOT, CLARKE, KEMBLE MASON, BORROUGHS, EBERLE; Misses ADA CLIFTON, MARY CARR; Mesdames SEDLEY BROWN, and WALCOT, Jr.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 7¾.

BROADWAY THEATRE—BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIRTY-SECOND AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF THE GREAT COMEDIAN,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
Prior to the appearance, on April 17, of Mr. and Mrs. KEAN, in whose favor he will courteously suspend for eleven nights only an engagement destined to traditional honors, as the most triumphant in its unexampled duration, its popularity, and its fame, which the genius of any actor has ever yet achieved.
EVERY NIGHT AND ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Boucicault's home drama, now in its fourth week,
THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
CALEB PLUMMER........Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.
"A perfect realization of Dickens' creation."—*Times.*
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 8, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
LAST GRAND MATINEE OF
THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
Seats for the matinee should be secured at once.
Mr. and Mrs. KEAN (ELLEN TREE) appear April 17.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN.

ELEVEN NIGHTS AT BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. WOOD is happy to announce that through the courtesy of Mr. John E. Owens, who temporarily suspends for that purpose his extraordinary engagement, he has been enabled to effect with Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN (Miss Ellen Tree,) a
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF ELEVEN NIGHTS,
(the only engagement which they have entered into for this city.)
COMMENCING ON EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 17,
when they will make their first appearance in New-York for twenty years, in Shakespear's grand historical tragedy, entitled
KING HENRY VIII.
MR. CHARLES KEAN.......as..........Cardinal Wolsey
MRS. CHARLES KEAN.......as..........Queen Katharine
And in Coleman's beautiful comedy,
THE JEALOUS WIFE,
supported by the following artists from the Princess Theatre, London:
Mr. J. F. CATHCART, } Their first appearance
Mr. G. EVERETT, } in
Miss E. CHAPMAN, } America.
By Mr. GEORGE JAMISON, and the entire strength of a company expressly augmented for this engagement.
A CARD FROM THE MANAGER.
In order to effect an engagement so highly important and desirable, Mr. Wood confidently relying upon a refined public taste for reimbursement, has not hesitated to assure to these renowned artists terms, the estimated nightly aggregate of which exceeds the monetary capacity of the theatre, at its present prices. Under these circumstances he appeals to the liberality of his patrons, and to the consideration of a generous public, to sanction the advance which he has been compelled to make in the prices of admission.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats, in dress circles and parquette..........$2 00
Orchestra chairs..........2 50
Private boxes..........15 00
AUCTION OF CHOICE SEATS AND PRIVATE BOXES.
Mr. Wood has been so overwhelmed with applications for privileged places in advance of their public sale, that as a measure of impartial fairness to the public, he has determined upon throwing the choice of reserved seats open to the general competition. Accordingly he now announces that on
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, AT 10 O'CLOCK.
The choice of seats and of private boxes for the eleven nights of the Kean engagement, will be
SOLD AT AUCTION, FROM THE STAGE OF BROADWAY THEATRE,
by HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
The sale of subscription tickets will be opened immediately after the auction on MONDAY, and continue on TUESDAY.
The general sale of reserved seats, and of admission tickets for single nights, will commence on WEDNESDAY morning, at 8 o'clock.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—BEGINS AT 8.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT 2½.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
THE NEW GRAND SPECTACULAR AND
COMIC PANTOMIME OF
THE FAIRY PRINCE
O'DONOUGHUE, O'DONOUGHUE,
OR, THE WHITE HORSE OF KILLARNEY.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET
AND GORGEOUS EFFECTS.
NEITHER PAINS NOR EXPENSE
have been spared by the Proprietor in the effort to render this production
MATCHLESS IN ITS ENSEMBLE
AS AN ARTISTIC PRODUCTION,
THE GREATEST OF THE AGE,
And the Triumph of the Arena.
THIS MAMMOTH PANTOMIME
will be preceded at each performance by
SUPERB EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES,
in which EATON STONE and
THE IMMENSE STAR COMPANY APPEAR.

MR. DEMPSTER, COMPOSER OF "THE May Queen," "Lament of the Irish Emigrant," &c., having recently returned from Europe, will give an entertainment of his most popular songs and ballads, including "The May Queen," at Irving Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 13, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets $1 each.

LECTURES.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY — SUMMER COURSE.—University Building, Washington-square. A practical course in Pharmacy and Botany, with weekly excursions, will be opened on the third Friday of April 21, at 3 P. M. Tickets, &c., may be had of the members of the College and Prof. Ferd. F. Mayer.

MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The annual meeting of this association will be held at Delmonico's, corner 14th-st. and 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, April 10, 1865, at 8 o'clock. The election of officers will take place. Polls open at 8 and close at 9 o'clock. By order. W. R. VERMILYE, Colonel.
E. R. TREMAIN, Adjutant.

NOTICE.—THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE Marine Society will be held on MONDAY, April 10, at 4 P. M., at the Pearl-st. House, corner of Peck-slip. Punctual attendance is requested.
JOSEPH PINKHAM, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BAROUCHE, BY WOOD; LANDAU, BY BARKER—Used but a few times. One pair black coach-horses, 16 hands, 5 and 6 years. Two handsome ponies, sorrel, 5 and 3 years; warranted sound and gentle; sold for want of use. Further particulars at No. 56 Exchange-place, Rooms, Nos. 1 and 2, from 10 till 2.

A LIGHT ROCKAWAY WANTED—Square box and falling top to back seat preferred; state where to be seen, price, &c. Address Box No. 462 Post-office, Patterson, N. J.

A CLARENCE FOR SALE—A CIRCULAR-front C spring clarence, but little used, Brewster & Baldwin's make. Apply at stables Nos. 46 and 48 East 35th-st.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF HANDSOME BAY carriage horses and carriage; sold on account of owner going to Europe. To be seen at the stable, No. 5 West 15th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW COAL BOX TROTting wagon. Inquire at McMANN'S stables, corner of Market and Monroe sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.
An opportunity for a paying investment seldom offered. Communications addressed to R. M. S., Box No. 4,581, giving name and address, will receive immediate attention, either in person or by letter, as may be desired.

$100 PER DAY.—WANTED, A PARTNER who can furnish $1,000, and superintend a respectable business that will pay him $100 per day for five years. Investment secured and income guaranteed. Apply personally at No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 30.

AN EXTENSIVE FOUNDRY, MACHINE AND forge shops for sale on easy terms; doing a large business; convenient to the city; buildings, machinery, tools, patterns, &c., complete, and all in good order. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

BAZIQUE PLAYING CARDS,
with authentic rules for playing inclosed in each pack.
For sale by the manufacturers.
SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 546 Broadway.

PORTABLE SECTIONAL BUILDINGS—Simple, neat and substantial; set up without using nails or screws; just the thing for the times. Farm and plantation buildings, offices, warehouses or cottages made to order for home use or for exportation. A small office can be seen at Long Dock, Jersey City—Kasson's Express. We are shipping numbers daily, which can be seen at the works in Paterson. Good carpenters and sash makers wanted. A. DERRON, Steam Works, Paterson, N. J.

A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR SALE—From Jan. 1, 1860, to the present time, including the Sunday edition, in perfect order and complete except Aug. 1 and Oct. 4, 1860; the latter date supplied by a *Tribune*; price $80. Address H., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

McCARTHY'S LONG STAPLE COTTON GINS FOR SALE.—25 superior finished cotton gins, and packed ready for shipment. They can be seen in operation, if required, at the manufactory of the subscriber, at Stonington, Conn. J. D. TRUMBULL.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
AFTERNOON AT 3, AND EVENING AT 7½,
ANOTHER NEW ROMANTIC DRAMA,
MAREMMA OF MADRID;
OR, THE MAN, SPIRIT AND MORTAL.
SPLENDID SCENERY, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
GREAT DANCING GIRAFFE—TONY DENIER.
MORNING AT 11, PUNCH AND JUDY.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
FAT WOMAN, GIANTESS,
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS.
TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION.
Wax figure, taken from life, of the rebel incendiary and spy,
ROBERT C. KENNEDY.
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, DWARF, ALBINO BOY, LIVING OTTERS, GRAND AQUARIA, A MILLION CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.
GRAND NATIONAL POULTRY, PIGEON AND RABBIT SHOW, April 24. $500 PREMIUMS.
Send for circulars.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
SATURDAY,
(sixth time here)
Tom Taylor's immensely successful comedy, in three acts,
THE UNEQUAL MATCH,
with new scenery by Isherwood and Ingalls. Elegant costumes and appointments, and superior distribution.
MONDAY, (second time,) THE PRIMA DONNA and SIMPSON & CO. TUESDAY, ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD and the INFANT PRODIGIES. WEDNESDAY, BENEFIT OF MISS IONE BURKE. Buckstone's famous comedy of LEAP YEAR (never acted here) will be produced. THURSDAY, (seventh time) THE UNEQUAL MATCH. FRIDAY, (third time,) SINGLE LIFE. SATURDAY, (fourth time,) THE GAME OF LOVE, EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT, and THE HUNCHBACK will be repeated. Doors open at 7¼; Overture at 7¾.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT
OF
MISS IONE BURKE.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12.
(Never acted here.)
Buckstone's famous comedy,
LEAP YEAR.
Box-book now open.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 327 AND 329 FOURTH-AVE.
Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments, classical, commercial and preparatory. All the advantages of the institution—including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill—are open to every pupil, without extra charge.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A first-class boarding-school for boys. English, French and classical.
"I know of no institution of learning in this section that can compare with it."—*J. T. Headley.*
"Just such a school as we should have had years ago."—*Homer Ramsdell.*
Circular and testimonials sent on application.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE.
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
The semi-annual session of this Institute will open April 17. Superior advantages offered. Number of boarders limited to thirty. A few vacancies to fill.
The Principal can be seen at the Belmont Hotel, Fulton-st., between the hours of 12 and 1½ P. M.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,
founded 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau
For all who seek well qualified teachers;
For aiding teachers to find suitable positions;
For giving parents circulars of good schools;
For negotiating sales and rentals of school properties.
All teachers should have the Application Form. Send for specimen of American Educational Monthly. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, 430 Grand, near Broadway.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A Boarding-School for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address
BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

MRS. JOHN LORD (MISS TUCKER) REceives into her family fifteen young ladies to educate, assisted by competent resident teachers, and by eminent professors from New-York.
STAMFORD, CONN.
REFERENCES.—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut; Rev. Walter Mitchell, Stamford, Conn.; Capt. Wm. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.; Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York, &c. &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, M. A., Rector.—A school for a limited number of pupils, and offering very desirable facilities in all branches of study. French is spoken by teachers and pupils. Catalogues, with references, &c., may be had at Appleton's, or of the Rector, by post. The Spring quarter opens April 12.

TO FEMALE SEMINARIES.—A CLERGYman, wife and child (5 years' old) desire board in a high and decidedly healthful country village, directly on a railroad, within two hours of New-York. A good Sabbath-keeping seminary preferred. Address Y., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

CLIFTON FEMALE SEMINARY.—TEN minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, N.Y.; terms $400 per annum. The year is divided in two sessions of 22 weeks each; Spring term opens first WEDNESDAY in April. For circulars address A. S. WALFORD, Stapleton, S. I. Children, whose parents are absent, tenderly cared for.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—Bedford, Westchester County, N.Y.—A family boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BODSON. Reopened Sept. 24, 1864. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—EVENING CLASSES in mathematics; also, in civil and mechanical engineering, will be continued this year after the 1st of April, in Room No. 18, Cooper Institute. Classes days also. For particulars, call for circulars, or address Prof. J. G. FOX, C. E., No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York.

BOARDING-SCHOOL NEAR NEW LONDON, CONN.—A few additional pupils will be received under twelve. Instruction and management adopted to young pupils; healthfulness of location unsurpassed. Application may be made at No. 99 Ryerson st., Brooklyn.

AT BARLOW'S ACADEMY, NO. 923 Broadway, pupils are rapidly advanced in penmanship, drawing and book-keeping. Hours of instruction from 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M. Ornamental penmanship executed to order.

CHADWICK HALL, LYME, CONN., AN accessible country school, preparatory to college or business. Eight pupils have superior accommodations and personal care in studies and sports. Next term, April 26th—July 29th. For circulars, address
WILLIAM A. MAGILL, A. M.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—REV. DR. SHEARS, RECTOR.—This old first-class School, for boarding pupils only, affords rare inducements to parents seeking a good school at low rates.

MECHANICAL DRAWING—PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—Gentlemen wishing to have a course of twelve lessons, one hour per week, terms $24, apply by letter to JAMES STEPHEN DIACK, No. 301 Rivington-st., New-York.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—A boarding school for boys. The 55th semi-annual session will commence on MONDAY, May 1. For circulars apply to the principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

MRS. C. M. WHITE RECEIVES IN HER family twelve young ladies to educate, assisted by competent teachers. For circulars apply to the Principal, Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn.

MRS. HALLOCK'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, will reopen in May next, at Milton, on the Hudson. For particulars, apply at that place, or No. 79 East 15th-st. Number of pupils limited to ten.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, ESSEX, Conn., M. A. CUMMINGS, A. M., Principal.—Circulars at Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 335 Broadway, where the principal may be seen from 9 to 10 any morning.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., INSTITUTE.—A Classical, Commercial, and Military School, for boys of all ages. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, New-York, one hour's ride from the city.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York. C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

TEACHERS.

TO PRINCIPALS.—SCHOOL WANTED; would buy or lease a day or boarding-school; near New-York preferred. Address particulars LUCAS, Station D, New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER FOR the commercial department at the Hudson River Institute. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Col. Co., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CHECK ON THE CENTRAL NATIONAL Bank, drawn by T. S. Young & Co. in favor of Joseph Young, for $263 47, dated March 11, 1865, No. 40. The check was certified, but not indorsed, and payment has been stopped.

BLANK-BOOKS, WRITING PAPERS and stationery, all kinds, at lowest prices, by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK.
GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that
THE ARTISTS OF THE COMPANY,
previous to their departure for the West, will give a
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
MR. MAX MARETZEK,
to take place on
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, at 8,
on which occasion will be produced Donizetti's grand Tragic Opera of
POLIUTO,
with splendid mise en scene and unapproachably grand cast, when
SIGNORA CAROZZI-ZUCCHI
will make her LAST APPEARANCE in New-York, together with
SIG. MASSIMILIANI,
SIG. BELLINI,
HERR WEINLICH, &c.
To be followed by the third act of
LA FORZA DEL DESTINO,
including the favorite scene of
THE ENCAMPMENT AND THE RATAPLAN,
BY MLLE. MORENSI,
together with
OTHER ATTRACTIONS,
the particulars of which will be given in future advertisements.
The regular sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning, at all the ticket offices.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO MR. MAX MARETZEK,
ON MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, AT 8.
I PURITANI.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets commences this morning, in Brooklyn, at the box office of the Academy; and in New-York at Beer, Anthony & Co's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.
The Manager respectfully announces that at the request of numerous parties,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN
will give two additional representations of
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE IN EAST LYNNE,
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, commencing at 1, and EVENING, at 7¾, being
POSITIVELY HER LAST APPEARANCE.
MONDAY EVENING,
Fifth night of the engagement of
EDWIN FORREST,
When he will appear in his grand impersonation of
KING LEAR.
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS,
Received on its first representation with great favor by a house
CROWDED IN EVERY PART.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS' IN ADVANCE.

IRVING HALL.
COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
to
MRS. JULIA MORRIS,
MONDAY EVENING, April 10, 1865, assisted by the following artists:
Mrs. J. H. BARCLAY, Contralto.
Miss M. E. TOEDT, Violin.
Mr. ERNEST PERRING, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE, Piano.
Mr. F. J. EBEN, Flute.
Mr. WM. BERGE, Conductor.
Tickets $1, for sale at Wm. Firth & Sons.

IRVING HALL.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS'
FIFTH AND LAST SYMPHONIE SOIREE,
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, APRIL 8, 1865.
SOLOISTS:
MR. AUGUST KREISSMANN.
MR. GEORGE MATZKA.
THEO. THOMAS.
AND A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY.
TICKETS—$1 50 EACH.
Can be obtained at Steinway & Sons', Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; at Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 20 Spring-st.
To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
No. 585 Broadway.
PRODUCTION OF NOVELTY.
First performance of the new "spiritual" sensation invented by Mr. Heller, which fairly puts into the shade everything yet attempted by the Davenport Brothers, or by any so-called spiritual conjurers, entitled "The Spirit-Sack; or a man seated up in a bag full of ghosts." Heller's seventh programme of Magic—Artillery Practice with a Parrott Gun. Heller's new Vaporizer, Printing as it will be in 1965, and a strangely novel lesson in Magic. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M. On May 3, will be duly celebrated, with remarkable performances, Heller's New-York Anniversary.

NOW EXHIBITING
AT THE
MILTON GALLERY,
No. 646..........Broadway..........No. 646.
Rossiter's painting representing
MILTON'S PARADISE LOST.

ADAM AND EVE,
AT THE MILTON GALLERY,
No. 646..........Broadway..........No. 646.

EVE,
MORNING,
NOON,
EVENING.
ADAM.
No. 646..........Broadway..........No. 646.

CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY at the Academy of Music, THURSDAY EVENING next, April 13. The children of the House of Industry, under the direction of Prof. NASH, will give a concert and exhibition as above. Many national airs will be performed by the children and HELMSMULLER'S BAND. Doors open at 7. Concert at 7¾ o'clock. Admission 50 cents. Tickets may be had at Sheldon's, Appleton's, Carter's and Randolph's book stores.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—PUBLIC REhearsal No. 14, at the Academy of Music, SATURDAY, April 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. Admission 50 cents; for sale at the usual places.
W. SPIER, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

ROBERT NUNNS,
LATE
NUNNS & CLARK,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER.
Wareroom,
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,
New-York.

CHARLES BRUNO,
IMPORTER OF AND DEALER
IN
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, STRINGS, &c.,
No. 581 BROADWAY,
(Up Stairs,)
OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
NEW-YORK.

C. F. MARTIN'S GUITARS,
NO. 581 BROADWAY
(Up stairs,)
OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
NEW-YORK.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Alexandre Organs, wholesale and retail; to let and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand Pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Sheet Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cent per page. Pianist in attendance to try new music. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

A PRICE LIST HAS BEEN PREPARED expressly with a view of supplying customers at a distance with musical instruments of every description at the lowest New-York prices. Goods can be sent through the different express companies, at a small cost, to almost every door. Send stamp for price list.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery, New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANOFORTE Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., [illegible]

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS—AT $300, $375, which I guarantee cannot be bought [illegible] than $400 to $500 elsewhere. Guarantee unlimited. [illegible] taken in exchange. S. J. CHAMBERS, 75 [illegible]

CARD.—TO PIANO DEALERS AND [illegible] SERS.—You are invited to call on or address [illegible] DERS & GABLER, who have removed to their new Piano Factory, No. 14 8th-st., New-York.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS—FROM [illegible] to $600, at No. 1[illegible] Broadway. CUMMINGS & JENNYS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 7.

TEXAS NEGOTIATING.

A letter received here from a responsible and reliable source in New-Orleans says:

"There is something in the wind over in Texas—some peace negotiations or other. Col. WOOLEY, of the Twenty-sixth Ohio, arrived here a few days ago from Brazos, on a special United States steamer, bringing important dispatches to the Government. He has gone back, to return in ten days, to go direct to Gen. GRANT's headquarters with dispatches. I suspect the Texas leaders will make an effort for terms, and failing that, go out of the Confederacy. I will predict nothing."

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 7.

REJOICINGS OVER OUR VICTORIES.

A salute of many guns was fired early this afternoon, on the reception of the intelligence of yesterday's victory over LEE.

DESERTING THE SINKING SHIP.

Information has been received here that Fredericksburgh is filled with families from Richmond, and that the country around the former place swarms with rebel deserters on their way home.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS.

Brig.-Gen. BARRINGER, commanding a division of FITZ LEE's cavalry, and several other rebel officers, of lower grade, were brought here to-day, and committed to the Old Capitol.

NAVAL CAPTURES.

The Navy Department has been informed of the capture, off the coast of Florida, of the British schooners *Sert Mary* and *Conness*. Their cargoes consisted of shoes, rum, cotton, percussion caps, &c. The vessels were sent to Key West for adjudication.

DESTRUCTION OF THE DEFORD.

Information believed to be reliable, reached Washington this afternoon, that the pirates who run the captured *Harriet Deford* into Indian Creek, Va., destroyed the vessel, after removing sundry articles of the most value.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President is not expected to return to Washington till the middle of next week.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Seventeen Lives Lost by Shipwreck—Chinamen Driven from Idaho—Diminished Amount of Trade—Mails to Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 1.

The steamship *Brother Jonathan*, from Portland, Oregon, brings $46,000 in treasure.

The wreck of the bark *Industry* in shoal water in the bay, caused the death of seventeen persons.

The miners of Orofina, Idaho, have driven off the Chinese. A large immigration to Idaho from California is expected. The roads to the northern mines are beginning to reopen with the warmer weather. Freight is going forward in small quantities.

The bullion receipts for the last ten days have been $1,700,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, April 3.

KENNARD's fire alarm telegraph is now in operation in this city.

The amount of trade is small for the opening of Spring. The uncertainty as to the price of gold, and the lack of knowledge concerning the new tariff, induce both buyers and sellers to contract operations till a more definite turn of affairs. The money market is strong, consequent upon the active demand for the payment of duties, by which to draw goods in bond. The duties paid last month amount to $1,000,000.

The first weekly overland mail arrived at Prescott, the capital of Arizona, March 12, in fifteen days from this city. Its arrival was the occasion of public rejoicing.

Considerable shipments of copper and silver ore are coming forward via Colorado.

Sailed, steamer *Golden Age*, with passengers and mails for Panama and New-York, and $654,000 in treasure, of which only $70,000 goes to New-York.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Great Scarcity of Provisions in Western Louisiana.

CAIRO, Friday, April 3.

Late Western Louisiana accounts, represent great scarcity of breadstuffs about Alexandria, and much suffering in consequence. The scarcity of forage had compelled the rebel cavalry to depart for Texas, and the infantry had also been withdrawn from Alexandria and had encamped at Natchitoches. The Confederate troops at Brownsville have been removed to Galveston to await attack from the Federals.

One of JEFF. THOMSON's orders on assuming command of the sub-district of Northern Arkansas, directs agents to be appointed in each county to exact one-third of all the cotton offered for export, or collect one-third of the receipts for cotton exported.

Two hundred and twenty-nine bales cotton were received yesterday from Memphis for St. Louis.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners—Sherman on the March—His Supplies Sent Back.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, April 6.

The steamers *Ajax* and *United States* have arrived from Morehead City with a large number of rebel prisoners and refugees. Steamers are constantly arriving from Newbern with prisoners captured by Gen. SHERMAN.

The depot of supplies for Gen. SHERMAN's army is apparently about to undergo a change. The Quartermasters at Wilmington and Morehead City send back steamers and vessels laden with stores, &c., to this port for further orders.

It is presumed, from the latest advices received here, that Gen. SHERMAN has recommenced his northward march, and has, in all probability, left Goldsboro in his rear.

The Operations Against Mobile.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 17.

Our special advices from Mobile are to April 1. At the time our forces were closely investing Fort Branley. They have approached in parallel within three hundred yards, and are pushing up daily. The ground in the rear of these forts is sufficiently high to enable the troops to mine successfully. They will be so close in a few days that it will be necessary to make an assault, which must be decisive.

The Sixteenth Corps holds the right, the Thirteenth the left, inclosing the rebels on three sides, while the gunboats are endeavoring to close up the fourth side.

While trying to move up in front of the Spanish Fort, two gunboats, the *Osage* and *Milwaukee*, were blown up by torpedoes and sunk. The water was shoal—not over eleven feet deep—and many of the crew escaped.

They were advancing with the usual torpedo-finder, which is a strong rope stretched in front of the boat, under water, and fastened on spars, so as to explode the torpedoes in advance. The rebels have lined the bays and the land with torpedoes. Gen. GRANGER narrowly escaped with his life.

Gen. STEELE's column has been heard from. He has reached POLLARD's. He captured the Sixth Alabama Cavalry almost entire, including Gen. CLAYTON, the Major, Surgeon, four Captains and nine Lieutenants; also two railroad trains and large droves of cattle.

Interesting from Texas.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 7.

It is currently reported in New-Orleans that we shall soon have news from Texas that will startle and gratify the whole country. It is known that a message has been received at Washington from the Trans-Mississippi Department, proposing that enough cotton should be shipped down the river to pay off the rebel troops in Green Bay, and that they should then be discharged and allowed to take the oath of amnesty. A new Legislature is then to assemble, fresh from the people, to decide the question of independence or a return to the Union.

The rebel chiefs are, in consideration of a special amnesty for themselves, to exercise their influence in electing a Legislature favorable to reconstruction.

Great anxiety is felt to learn the result of Gen. LEW. WALLACE's mission to Brownsville, and as to the purport of the late communications with Galveston.

THE ST. ALBAN'S RAIDERS.

Close of the Case in Montreal—Disgraceful Conduct of the Prisoner's Counsel—Threats of Bloodshed—Removal of the Prisoners to Upper Canada.

A dispatch to the Toronto *Globe*, dated March 5, says:

Mr. DEVLIN informed the court that he had been instructed by Mr. SEWARD to withdraw the charges against the raiders, as they were to be prosecuted otherwise.

Mr. ABBOT wished him to say that no proceedings to extradite would take place in Upper Canada.

Mr. DEVLIN replied that Mr. ABBOT expected too much of him. His functions had ceased.

Mr. CARTER stated that by prosecuting for breach of neutrality it was an admission that the raiders were considered commissioned soldiers, so no attempt to extradite could be made.

Mr. ABBOTT insisted on knowing the instructions of the United States Government. Grave suspicions existed as to the removal of the prisoners. He implored Mr. DEVLIN to declare the intention. Hr. (ABBOTT) did not desire to see the city a scene of bloodshed.

Mr. DEVLIN said it was humiliating in the extreme to be asked such questions. Had it come to this, that the law is not strong enough—that five men cannot be removed for trial, unless a solemn pledge be given as to future action? Rather than degrade himself by making such a promise he would risk the bloodshed.

After a sharp discussion, in which Mr. DEVLIN asserted that many in Montreal were ready to sustain the law, Mr. ABBOTT admitted that the prisoners ought to be tried for a breach of neutrality.

The Judge remarked that he could not conceive there was any intention to re-try the charges with a view to extradite.

Mr. KERR said he was satisfied that the government would not countenance any re-trial.

Mr. ABBOTT asked an order of the court to obtain all the property and papers of the prisoners.

Mr. CARTER objected to giving up YOUNG's papers, as they formed part of the record. He agreed to give certified copies.

The case being ended, Messrs. ERMATINGER and E. CLARKE stepped up, when Mr. CARTER applied to withdraw the warrants issued by them, as others were issued by the Recorder of Toronto. This being granted, Sergeant HUNTER took possession of the prisoners, who looked much displeased. For half an hour they remained in court. $1,000, &c., were returned to YOUNG. Meantime a guard of mounted artillery, with drawn swords, appeared, which created excitement. Shortly after, the prisoners and Water Police entered an omnibus, amidst the cheering of about 200 people, and groans for Mr. CARTIER. They started, followed by three carriages containing Southern ladies and part of the crowd, and passed through the principal streets to the station, where the special train was waiting. The few sympathizers gave some parting cheers. There was no disposition shown to riot at any time.

TORONTO, Thursday, April 6.

The St. Albans robbers arrived here this morning from Montreal. They were brought before the Recorders this afternoon on a charge of misdemeanor, when they applied for delay till Monday, in order to obtain counsel, which was granted. They were then remanded, and the case adjourned until Monday.

Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Mr. MARETZEK and company will return to the city to-morrow, after a prosperous tour in the country. The season is now at an end. There remains but a grateful act of appreciative friendliness to perform toward the impressario, namely to give him a grand complimentary benefit. The Italian artists have taken the initiative, and their example has been cordially followed by the personal friends and admirers of Mr. MARETZEK. What little remains to be done, may safely be left to the public. The benefit, under the auspices of the artists, takes place on Tuesday evening next. A splendid programme has been prepared. It contains the entire opera of "Il Poliuto," and an act (the third) of "La Forza del Destino." These works introduce the best artists of the company, and exhibit, also, one of the most attractive scenic features of the past season. But the pleasures of the evening will not end here. Mr. MARETZEK's friends and admirers have an agreeable duty to perform, and they will, we are persuaded, do it in a way that will be thoroughly acceptable to the gentleman most interested. Now, all that remains for the kind public is to rush to the box-office and buy up the few tickets that yet remain unsold. It is a privilege to assist on such an occasion.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN.—These renowned artists are attracting an unusual degree of attention in literary, histrionic and fashionable circles. Their arrival here was quiet and unheralded. Not the slightest attempt has been made to foist them upon the public attention, simply on the basis of their unquestionable merit; on the well-known reputation of their long and honorable career have they commanded the interest of the community. Mr. and Mrs. KEAN appear at the Broadway Theatre on Monday, the 17th inst. It is a pity they could not procure a more elegant establishment, but New-York is so scantily supplied with theatres, that even this was only obtained through the courtesy of Mr. OWENS, who very civilly suspended his successful engagement to accommodate the English visitors. The smallness of the house has necessitated an advance in the regular prices. This has had no effect on the demand for seats, and the management, anxious to save the public from the exactions of speculators, have resolved to sell a certain number of the best ones, and the half dozen private boxes, at auction. The sale will take place at the theatre on Monday, at 10 o'clock. The regular sale of such tickets as remain untaken will commence on the following morning.

SYMPHONIC SOIREE.—Mr. THEODORE THOMAS will give his fifth and last Symphonic Soirée at Irving Hall to-night, (Saturday.) The programme is extremely rich and varied, opening with the overture to the "Bride of Messina," by SCHUMANN, and ending with BEETHOVEN's Seventh Symphony. Intermediately, we have MOZART's symphony, or duo concertante, for violin and viola, and many songs by SCHUMANN and FRANZ, sung by Mr. KREISMANN—to whose merit in this peculiar branch of art we recently directed attention.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Miss LUCILLE WESTERN will give two final performances here to-day and in the evening—the play being "East Lynne," in which she is certainly unrivaled. The matinée commences at 1 o'clock, and the evening performance at the usual hour.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON.—There will be a matinée to-day, when the new and brilliantly successful pantomime of "The Fairy Prince O'Donoughue and the White Horse of Killarney" will be given, in conjunction with a rare array of equestrian and gymnastic performances.

MATINEE.—Mr. OWENS gives another and last matinée performance of the *Cricket on the Hearth* this afternoon, at the Broadway Theatre, commencing at the usual hour of 2. The piece, which has been eminently successful, will be withdrawn at the close of the ensuing week, when Mr. OWENS briefly suspends his engagement in favor of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN.

Victories and Rejoicings.

The reported capture of Gen. LEE, yesterday, electrified the people of this city, who accepted the joyful news as the virtual close of the war, and frequent and earnest were the congratulations of friends, as they met on the street, in the counting-room, on the cars, on 'Change, or on the ferry-boats. Encomiums were passed on gallant little PHIL. SHERIDAN on all sides, whose heroic deeds have so frequently challenged the admiration of the nation. Excited crowds gathered around the newspaper offices, and cheer rose upon cheer as the news was bulletined. The streets opposite some of the newspaper offices were rendered almost impassable, the drizzling rain failing to disperse the happy multitude. The newsboys reaped a rich harvest, and quickly carried the news to the furthest limits of the city, shouting in their shrillest tones the "Capture of Gen. Lee and his army." The most inveterate Copperheads professed to be pleased with the news, saying that it would be the means of stopping the effusion of blood.

The rain prevented any display of bunting, but the gratitude and satisfaction of the people equaled that with which the news of the fall of Richmond and Petersburgh was received.

Later in the day, when the telegrams stated that it was FITZHUGH, and not ROBERT E. LEE, that had been captured, the enthusiasm of the masses was severely dampened. They were confident that GRANT's invincible hosts would yet capture the great rebel leaders. The newsboys, however, were highly indignant when the correction was bulletined, one of them declaring he would tear the news from the bulletin-board, as he did not "mean to get stuck with his extras."

During the evening, the chief topic at places of public resort was the glorious news from Virginia, and speculations as to what would be the next phase of the war, and whether LEE could keep his routed and disheartened troops together. DAVIS and his perambulating government was the subject of many witticisms, and the man, whose praises were boldly spoken by his admirers one short year since throughout the city, was the butt of every speaker, copperheads endeavoring to regain a position among the loyal masses, by scoffing at their former principles. One enterprising merchant at the corner of Bond street and the Bowery, illuminated a four-story building, the darkness of the night making the effect more striking.

Another incident is worthy of record. Maj.-Gen. DIX was in the chair, presiding at the quarterly meeting of the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at their offices, No. 13 William-street, when the glorious dispatch was handed him announcing the capture of half a score of Generals, and some thousands of the men composing the late army of Gen. LEE, by our dashing officers, in the vicinity of Burkesville, Va. The dispatches stopped all business of the board. And Dr. DURANT, the Vice-President and general manager of the road, invited the board and several gentlemen present, who were eager listeners to the news, to partake of a collation in honor of the event, which was served up at short notice in an adjoining room, in Delmonico's best style. A flag was suspended over the table inscribed with these memorable words—"If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." During the entertainment a toast was drank to Gen. DIX, in response to which he replied that he hoped these victories would be speedily followed by "peace on earth and good will to men."

The committee appointed to make preparations for the celebration of our victories met yesterday afternoon. Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN was delegated to proceed to Albany, to solicit Gov. FENTON to change the day appointed for thanksgiving from the 14th to the 20th inst., the anniversary of the great uprising of the people in 1861. The postponement was deemed proper in deference to Good Friday, which commemorates the crucifixion of our Saviour. An effort will also be made to induce the Common Council to adopt the 20th as the day of the celebration.

Presentation to Mayor Gunther.

Yesterday, being the forty-third anniversary of the birthday of His Honor the Mayor, was chosen by a number of his friends as a fitting opportunity to present to him a testimonial of their appreciation and esteem.

The Mayor was invited to meet his friends at Delmonico's in Fourteenth-street, at 8 o'clock last evening, where the presentation took place.

The testimonial consisted of a very handsome silver punch bowl and fruit stand, manufactured by Messrs. BALL, BLACK & Co., at a cost of $2,000. On one side of each piece, were the arms of the State and City of New-York, and on the other, the following inscription:

"HON. C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
From his Friends and Fellow Citizens,
New-York, April 7th, 1865."

The presentation was made in an eloquent speech by the HON. J. H. ANTHON. The Mayor replied by saying that he felt a double gratification in accepting the handsome testimonial which had just been presented to him, as it convinced him that he had a larger body of friends than he had ever supposed he possessed. He saw around him men of all political parties, from many of whom he differed widely in opinion, but this presentation convinced him that uprightness and consistency of conduct, whether in private or public life, would meet with a due appreciation.

After the Mayor's speech, a collation was partaken of, and the remainder of the evening was passed in social enjoyment.

The Quota.

SEVENTEENTH WARD MEETING.

This meeting, at Cooper Institute, was organized by choosing Mr. J. J. BURNETT, chairman; and Messrs. STEINBRENNER and HALM, secretaries. Mr. STEINBRENNER addressed the assembly in an argument to show that the quota must be filled, victory or not, and that the less the prospect of long and dangerous service, the better the prospect before recruits. To-day 22 men were enlisted in the district (the Seventh,) and only continued exertion is necessary to entirely avert the draft. He gave a striking sketch of a scene in Savannah, described to him by a friend who witnessed it, where a negro woman, an ex-Supreme Court Judge and an Irish laborer stood in a row to receive alms of the government. Out of 125 men called up in the Seventh District, on Thursday, 50 responded and were examined, four were found fit for service, and these two found substitutes. The speaker closed with a strong appeal to the citizens to pay up and keep the recruiting committee furnished with the $500 a day required for a hand-money.

One of the committee here made a very handsome beginning toward the needed funds, by handing in $170 collected by him; a seconded added $100; and one or two other amounts made up a total of over $409.

Capt. WAGNER, who came in during the meeting, described the effects during military service, of the principal causes of rejecting recruits; and in some very easy and businesslike remarks explained several points connected with the state of recruiting in the district. He also mentioned *apropos* of an allusion to SHERMAN, how that General's men marched through North Carolina, in stocking feet and with their shoes hung round their necks. They went without them thus to get rid of chafing from the sand, but slept with them on. He also exhibited to the meeting a copy of the last issue of a Richmond paper; a dingy two-page concern, stating for war news that LEE had "made proper dispositions," and advertising theatre seats at three dollars each.

The feeling of the meeting was excellent and argued well for success in the Ward.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MISS HARDINGE'S LECTURE.—Miss EMMA HARDINGE delivered an eloquent and instructive lecture last evening at Cooper Institute, on "Reconstruction." She denounced the Southern aristocracy, the subservient Democracy of the North, and the curse of slavery. When the strife of battle shall have ceased, she said, we would have to decide whether the country was to be governed by a democratic or aristocratic form of government; we would also have to decide the status of the foreigner and of the negro. She did not believe that in acquiring the elective franchise the negro would attain a position higher than that belonging to him by virtue of his intellect and his moral worth. At the conclusion of her lecture, Miss HARDINGE gave notice that on the 14th inst. she would lecture at Dodworth Hall on "Politics and the Pulpit," when a portion of the evening will be devoted to answering such questions as may be propounded by persons in the audience.

SURGEONS GOING TO THE FRONT.—Surgeon F. WILLIS FISHER, J. B. THOMPSON, and assistants, yesterday left for the front, on the humane mission of giving aid and comfort to the New-York heroes wounded in the recent battles.

CORRECTION.—The concert at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Five Points House of Industry, takes place *next* Thursday evening. There was a mistake in the announcement in our columns that it was to be on Thursday of this week.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE LATE FIRE.—Another victim to the recent conflagration in Furman-street was consigned to his final resting place yesterday morning. His name was JOHN H. BROWN, of No. 17 Engine Company. The funeral services took place at his father's residence, No. 19 Concord-street, and were conducted by Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, of the First Presbyterian Church. The remains were conveyed to Cypress Hill Cemetery for interment. At the request of the parents of deceased, there was no demonstration by the firemen.

THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE CAUSE OF THE FURMAN-STREET DISASTER.—The jury in this case assembled at the Coroner's office, in the court-house, yesterday afternoon, and the names of the jury being called, it was, after some consultation, concluded to adjourn until this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Chief-Engineer CUNNINGHAM was present, and expressed the hope that there would be a thorough investigation as to his conduct, and also suggested that the jury, before taking evidence, visit the premises and examine them, and especially to note their character and contents.

LAW REPORTS.

Important to Railroad Companies—What Constitutes Baggage, and How Can Common Carriers Limit Their Liability?—A Large Verdict for the Loss of Baggage.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Peckham and a Jury.

Dorothea Rawson vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.—The plaintiff in the action, is the wife of Mr. Rawson, a wealthy retired merchant of this city, and she brought the action in her own name to recover the sum of about $4,000 from the company under the following circumstances, to wit: At an early hour on the morning of the 21st of September, 1864, a night express train, running from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, collided with a coal train which was standing on the track of the defendants at a station known as Thompsontown, about halfway between the two cities named. The engine, tender, baggage car and two or three passenger cars of the express train ran almost through the coal train, and were nearly demolished, and afterward wholly destroyed by a fire which had ignited on account of the collision. The destruction of life, limb and property resulting therefrom, was truly frightful. The readers of the TIMES will recollect the heart-rending scene which took place, where a mother and four young children were actually consumed in a partially buried car, simply because there were no means at hand to quench the flames or to extricate them from their terrible situation.

Mrs. Rawson, the plaintiff, was a passenger on this train, but in one of the rear cars. In company with a lady friend, she had been traveling through the country for pleasure during the Summer months, and she was then returning by the most direct route to her home in this city. At Massillon, Ohio, she purchased tickets to secure her passage to New-York. Her baggage consisted of one large and one small trunk, and they being in the baggage-car at the time of the collision, were, with the contents, entirely consumed. They contained, as she testified, all her most valuable clothing and jewelry, and were valued at nearly $4,000. The defendants in their answer did not deny the collision or the destruction of the two trunks and their contents, and after the lady had testified as to each article and its value, the defendant's counsel said they would bring no witnesses to contradict her—she had no doubt lost all the property at the time, and under the circumstances alleged. But the company had, prior to the commencement of the suit, offered to give her $1,000 in full satisfaction of her loss. Their defence was, first, that Mrs. Rawson, being a married woman, had no right to bring the action in her own name; she should have brought it in the name of her husband, or, at least, he should have been named with her. This defence the Court held not good. Second, the company could not be held responsible as insurers of the safe transportation of the baggage of the passenger to the amount claimed. It was an unusual and an unreasonable amount as to value. If she wished to hold the company liable, she should have made a special agreement, and paid an extra sum as freight. To sustain this position the company attempted to prove that on the ticket which plaintiff received when she paid her fare at the beginning of the route, there was a printed notice, stating that the company would not be liable for the baggage of passengers exceeding in value $100, or exceeding 80 pounds in weight, unless a special agreement were made with their properly authorized agent. The question was submitted to the court by the defendant's counsel, whether as a matter of law they could not thus limit their liability.

Mr. D. M. Porter, as counsel for the plaintiff, in an able argument, contended that the catastrophe, which resulted in the destruction of the property in question, was caused by the grossest carelessness, and the most wanton recklessness of life and property; that even admitting the point claimed by the defendants, viz., that they were not liable for the safe carriage of extra baggage, and that they could limit their liability by a printed notice on the ticket, still the law holds them responsible. In that event it would be controlled by the most obvious principles of the laws relating to bailees. If, as in this case, gross negligence could be shown, the bailee, without reward, is liable. But this was not a naked bailment; the pay for safely transporting the trunks was included in the plaintiff's fare; moreover, the notice on the ticket, limiting the value and weight of the baggage, was no contract, and the defendants could not avail themselves of it as such. To constitute a valid contract required at least the meeting of two minds. There must be two consenting parties, both of whom must understand the subject matter of the agreement. In this case the plaintiff had testified that she did not see the printed notice on the ticket. As to the point whether the trunks were baggage within the meaning of the term, as understood in business circles—if it was not baggage, what was it? certainly not merchandise, but it was such traveling baggage as the plaintiff, considering her wealth and circumstances in life, and the nature of the journey she was making, had a right to take with her, and the defendants should be held liable if they did not treat it as ordinary baggage. The Court took substantially the same view of the law, and the jury rendered a verdict for the full amount claimed.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following persons have just been admitted to probate; none of them contain bequests of any public importance: Robert P. Sharp, Catharine Ann Charles, Margaret Charlton, Andrew Mathew, Paul W. Latham, Maria A. Wright, and Henry Steinway, Jr.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

Christina Tietman was tried for grand larceny. Ernest Reuter, the complainant, testified that he had been a miner in Australia, and came to this city in March last, having with him the savings of several years of labor, amounting in the whole to about $3,000. He stopped at a boarding-house in William-street, put his money in his chest and locked the chest up in his room and went away for a short time. When he returned his money was gone and from the appearance of the window sill, he judged that the chest had been taken out of the window; the woman was arrested on board one of the Hamburgh line of steamers bound for Europe; on her person was found the bag which had contained the complainant's money when it was stolen; some of the money was also found in her possession, and on a man who was with her; the rest of the money was found.

Henry Ring, an officer from Hoboken, New-Jersey, testified that he arrested the prisoner on one of the Hamburgh steamers; in a basket which the prisoner carried the bag was found, together with some of the money.

The jury found her guilty, and she was remanded for sentence.

Owen McIntyre, Patrick McIntyre and William McIntyre were tried for robbery in the first degree. The complainant, James Burns, testified that he was a sailor, and had been recently paid off. He arrived in this city on the morning of the 3d of February last, with $175 in his pocket. His first stopping-place was a drinking saloon near the Cortlandt ferry, where he and a shipmate imbibed freely. He afterward wandered around the city during the remainder of the day, drinking frequently, until night found him in the vicinity of Twenty-fifth-street and First-avenue; while passing along up the avenue the complainant swears that the defendants attacked him and took his money from him; that he followed them for several blocks until he found a policeman, and had them arrested. They were taken to the station-house and searched, but no money was found upon them. The officer who arrested them testified that the defendants were intoxicated, but went along with him quietly. A number of witnesses for the defence testified to the excellent character of the prisoners; that they were hard-working, industrious and honest men; but it was also shown that they were intoxicated on the evening of the alleged robbery. The jury acquitted them of the charge of robbery, but convicted them of assault and battery, and they were remanded for sentence.

SENTENCES.

Joseph Rice, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, was sent to the City Prison for 30 days.

Henry Precht, on a plea of guilty of arson in the fourth degree, was sent to the States Prison for three years.

Richard Greenwood pleaded guilty to burglary in the second degree, and was sent to the State Prison for five years.

Mary Howard pleaded guilty of grand larceny and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

The Court adjourned until Monday morning.

Evening Exchange.

$20,000	Amer. Gold s3	149⅞	100	Hudson R. R.	101⅜
20,000	do. s3	149⅞	100	do.	101
110,000	do.	149⅞	700	Reading R.	101⅜
25,000	do.	149⅞	200	do. s3	101
40,000	do.	149⅞	200	do.	101
10,000	O. & Miss. C.	24½	200	Clev. & Pitts. b3	65¾
10,000	do.	24¾	1500	do.	65⅜
500	N. Y. Cen.	97	100	Chic. & R. I. s10	92⅜
500	do. b3	97	100	do.	92½
100	do.	97¼	300	do.	92⅜
100	do.	97½	100	do. s3	92⅝
200	Erie Railway	69½	100	Chi. & N. W. s3	27½
1500	do.	69	100	do.	27⅜
1100	do.	69	100	C. & N. W. Pr.	57
200	do.	68¾	300	do.	57
1700	do.	68	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	80
200	do.	67½	200	do.	80¾
300	do.	67¾	300	do.	80½
400	do.	67¼	15	Cum. Coal Co.	41
400	do.	67¼	300	do.	40¾
600	do. b3	68	300	do.	40⅞
1200	do.	68	300	do.	40¼
400	do. s3	67¾	100	Quick. Min.	40
100	do.	67¼	150	Mariposa Min.	16
100	Mich. Cen. R.	100⅜	1000	do.	16¼

Stocks active and irregular. Gold, after call, 149¾; at close of report, 149¾.

[Advertisement.]

CHEROKEE MEDICINES FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.—Thirty-two page pamphlet, with full particulars, free. Address Dr. W. R. MERWIN & Co., No. 63 Liberty-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The whole of the bogus C. S. A. Confederacy gone up. The fun of the thing reflected in the Great Funniest of Ile No. 8, now ready. Do not fail to laugh and grow fat over the Funniest of Ile.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

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MOST REMARKABLE in its effects, and most useful in its application, the Fragrant SOZODONT has become the most popular Dentrifice in existence. 'Tis used and praised by everybody. Sold by all druggists and perfumers.

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A GROUP OF GREAT INVENTORS—FULTON, STEVENSON, Davy, Gottenburg, Archimedes, Daguerre, Morse, Whitney, Arkwright, Watt, with portraits and descriptions. Also, Maj.-Gen. Terry, Miss Butt, Baron Cuvier, Herschel, Newton, Buffon, Howard, Buxton, Combe, Eustache, Gottfried, Burnett, in his comic physiognomy, 40 illustrations. EYE GLASSES ON BROADWAY, illustrated; Color of Eyes; blue, brown, black, hazel. CHOICE OF OCCUPATION, or Pursuits in Life—What can I do best? Temperaments; Noses; REPORTERS AND REPORTING, with portraits of Memory Woodfall and James Perry. PSYCHOLOGY—A Lunatic's Experience; Ride among the Stars; Visiting Jupiter; Body Life and Soul Life. ETHNOLOGY—Nature in History; Climate and Color; North and South; Mixing the Races. OUR SOCIAL RELATIONS—Matrimony; a Lesson for Wives; Marrying for Show, with 57 illustrations, in PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for APRIL. Only 20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

"ONWARD, RIGHT ONWARD,
Into the Valley of Death,
Rode the Six Hundred."

But larger, by hundreds multiplied into millions, than the doomed band who rode to swift destruction in Tennyson's poem, is the great cavalcade of unhappy men who are rushing to untimely graves, followed by the gaunt spectre DYSPEPSIA. This is all wrong, and should cease. There is no necessity for it. PLANTATION BITTERS, the great Stomachic Pain Killer, cures Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Headache Vertigo, Dullness, and all symptoms of kindred character, as if by magic. He who has no excuse for illness, is, indeed, guilty if he continues to suffer. PLANTATION BITTERS may be had everywhere. They are cheap, reliable and sure.

BUY, TRY, AND BE CURED.

[Advertisement.]

CONSUMPTION—CONSUMPTION.—We say to persons having consumption, in whatever stage of the disease, use Dr. WISHART's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which is readily taken up by the blood and carried to lungs, and the healing principles of the tar act upon the inflamed sores of the lungs and stop their decay at once, and the patient's life is saved. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial has great power to dissolve the thick mucous that stops up the wind-passages of the lungs, and expels it from the system. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial purifies the blood and cleanses it of all scrofulous matter that is constantly breeding sores, internal and external. Salt rheum, blotches on the face, and all skin diseases, are especially cured by Dr. WISHART's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. Office No. 10 North Second-street, Philadelphia. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever, its loveliness increases," and so the New Spring Style just introduced by KNOX, the people's hatter, No. 212 Broadway, is decidedly in advance of anything that he has ever before produced. Go, look, admire and purchase.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 7—*In steamship China, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Playne and infant, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Kelly and child, Miss Goddard, Mrs. Holland, Mr. Clarke and lady, Mr. Boas, Messrs. Huton, W. A. Holland, Philip Holland, Beard, Kilpatrick, Thomson, Barney, Greenshields, Miss Greenshields, Mr. Belmont, Mrs. C. G. Mills, Mrs. Haskins, Messrs. Lapricaine, Roy, G. L. Reid, C. G. Blake, L. C. Clarke, Sir F. Bruce, Capt. Bytheson, R. W.; Mr. Hyde, Curtor, Lawson, Yard, Guillon, McEwan, Coles, Walker, Bourne, Houghton, Simpson and lady, Hastings, Rev. J. B. Smith, Messrs. Lord, Figlastock, O. Figlastock, F. Vernon, Hinkley, Wm. Sloane, Wm. D. Sloane, Austin, Stevenson and lady, Nain, Butters, Armstrong, Cheffrain and lady, Goldschmidt and lady, Heyworth and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Gregston, Mr. and Mrs. McRoddan, Mrs. Burke and 2 daughters, Mr. Nagor, Dyer, Black, Patton, Pares and Vilar, Ash. Opperheim.—Total, 87.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 31 | Sun sets..... 6 31 | Moon sets.. 4 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 40 | Gov. Island.. 6 29 | Hell Gate.. 7 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, J. Hand; America, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Steamers C. C. Knight, Philadelphia, W. J. Taylor & Co.; Falcon, Aldrich, Washington, E. Bynner.

Barks Reindeer, Millington, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Chattanooga, Higgins, Boston, N. H. Brigham; Dunkeld, (Br.,) Crerar, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.; James Welsh, (Br.,) Megill, Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Sons.

Brigs Udola, Whittemore, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter; J. C. Clark, Freethey, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners H. Gardner, Loorland, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.; Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; Defiance, Nash, Providence, W. S. Brown & Co.; G. Horton, Jameson, Portland, W. S. Brown & Co.; Dashing Wave, Hall, Gloucester, W. S. Brown & Co.; Delaware, Crockett, Gloucester, W. S. Brown & Co.; Ann Leonard, (Br.,) Penney, Nassau, Jed Frye & Co.; J. Rushing, Scofield, Dighton, H. S. Rackett & Son; Carlton Jane, Rowland, City Point, L. Kenny; Iram Smith, Terry, City Point, L. Kenny; White Sea, Lee, Beaufort, S. W. Lewis & Co.; War Eagle, Kelly, Beaufort, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Geo. Prescott, Johnson, Matamoras, Wagstaff & Smith; Minnie, (Br.,) Freethey, St. John, N. B., Miller & Houghton; Native American, Tobin, Newburyport, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Planet, Dermot, Beverly, W. S. Brown & Co.; Willow Harp, Davis, Washington, Baker & Dayton; Plow Boy, Fuller, Norfolk, Bentley, Smith & Co.; M. Smith, Barrett, Baltimore, Pierson & Collins.

Arrived.

Steamship China, (Br.,) Anderson, Liverpool March 25, and Queenstown 26th, at 4:20 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Has had strong head winds most of the passage. March 26, 7 P. M., passed steamship Mexican, bound W.; 27th, lat. 50 50, lon. 17 03, steamship City of Baltimore, bound E.; 31st, lat. 47 16, lon. 39 40, bark Kathleen Mavourneen, bound E. April 5, lat. 41 11, lon. 64 30, ship Derwentwater, bound W.; 6th, lat. 40 28, lon. 69 30, steamship Australasian, bound E.

U. S. steam transport Tillie, Bourne, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Charles Benton, Salter, Beaufort, N. C., 64 hours, with passengers to Murray & Nephew.

Steamer Chesapeake, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Pocahontas, (of Bath,) Purser, Leghorn 49 ds., passed Gibraltar March 4, with marble, rags, etc., to Fabbricotti Bros.

Ship Deslumbrantes, (Port.,) Soare, Lisbon 39 ds., with salt, cork, etc., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Bark Marigo, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Merrill, Rio Janeiro Feb. 24, with coffee to Rodocanachi & Franghiadi. The steamship Cotopaxi was sold to the Brazilian Government Feb. 23.

Bark Claro Babuyan, (of Sunderland,) Harrington, Shanghai Nov. 25, with teas to Dennistoun & Co. Passed Angier Dec. 19, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 3, St. Helena Feb. 18. Had no N. E. trades.

Brig Theodor & Jule, (Dan.,) Lorenzo, Amoy Dec. 11, with teas to order. Passed Angier Dec. 26, sld. from St. Helena Feb. 22, where she put in for water.

Brig Angostura, (of Gibraltar,) Fuller, Buenos Ayres Feb. 7, with hides, etc., to Harbeck & Halsey. Had heavy weather. Sld. in co. with bark Jas. E. Churchill, Seavey, for New-York.

Brig Aristos, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Crowell, Mayaguez, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar, etc., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Elisabeth Schade, (Dan.,) Brazemoidt, Angostura 19 ds., with hides to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. The Bremen brig Angostura, sailed same day for New-York.

Brig Ocean Belle, (of Turks Island,) Eldredge, Sierra Leone 41 ds., with hides to Brett, Son & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Jenny, (Swed.,) Peterson, Rio Janeiro 60 ds., with coffee to master. March 28, lat. 27 18, lon. 69 35, saw a British schooner standing S. W., showing a blue flag, with red border, and No. 2,131 in the centre.

Brig Daniel Boone, Hunter, Portland, for Fortress Monroe, with hay.

Brig Tornado, Dodge, Cow Bay, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Jane, (of St. John, N. B.,) Outhouse, Santa Cruz 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to P. I. Nevius & Son. Left U. S. gunboat Connecticut, all well. The Jane has a mail bag from the Connecticut.

Schr. Minnie Repplier, Conover, Key West, with molasses from the wreck of brig Prentiss Hobbs, from Cardenas, and wrecked at Key West.

Schr. L. W. Pierce, Collins, Portland, for Fortress Monroe, with hay.

Schr. Expedite, Franklin, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Frances Arthemus, Mitchell, Shulee, N. S., 10 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Albion, Slocum, Provincetown.

Schr. Juno, Leney, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. D. M. Meseroie, Taylor, Newburgh, for Mystic.

Schr. Cony, Wheeler, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Choctaw, Caleb, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Shields, Weeks, South Amboy, for Boston.

Schr. E. S. Conant, Cook, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Bramhall, Ricker, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Horatio Nichols, Wheeler, New-Haven.

Schr. Albion, McClune, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. M. H. Read, Nickerson, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Quickstep, Hulse, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Sailed.

Steamers Chase and America.

Barks Jupiter, Challenge.

Brigs J. F. Camer, Maria H. Leeds, Merlin.

Schooners Caroline and Constitution.

Domestic Ports.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 4—Arr. steamers Warrior, Mott, Wilmington; Thetis, Walders, New-York; J. W. Everman, Baston, Morehead City; Weybosset, Parrish, do.; ship Thornton, Wells, New-York; schrs. E. D. Endicott, Endicott, do.; James H. Squire, French, do.; C. W. Holmes, Taylor, do.; Wm. A. Crocker, Pierce, do.; G. L. Lovell, Boston; Rattler, Leighton, do.; Ladona, Lummous, do.; Fannie A. Bailey, Crosby, do.; E. De Hart, Low, do.; Wm. Jones, Monroe, Portland.

Spoken, &c.

Carque—brig, from New-York for Rio Grande, March 8, lat. 18 S., lon. 31.

Surrey—ship, from London for Melbourne, 28 ds. out, March 13, lat. 11 39, lon. 32.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Feb. 24, ships E. Sherman, Aischa, Richard 3d, do.; Amity, do.; Witch of the Wave, in distress; Mountain Wave, do. do., with loss of sails; bark Indus, do.

[PER CHINA.]

Arr. from New-York, Wm. Frothingham, at Havre; Tigranis, at Bristol.

Arr. from Callao, Black Prince, at Queenstown.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 44 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

7-30
LOAN.

Ready for immediate delivery, in sums to suit, AND ONE-QUARTER OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION ALLOWED TO ALL INVESTORS.

MAY, JULY AND SEPTEMBER
COUPONS
Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

ATWOOD'S
PATENT DRILLING MACHINE
PILE DRIVER
AND
HYDRAULIC SAND PUMP.

PRACTICAL TESTS having fully demonstrated the superiority of this machine over all others for the purpose of sinking Oil Wells, the undersigned is now prepared to receive orders for the same.

This machinery comprises everything requisite for the boring of oil wells, excepting the STEAM ENGINE AND CAST-IRON DRIVING-PIPE, (but will be furnished, if desired, at a reasonable price,) and dispenses with the use of the derrick-rope, bull-wheel and other cumbrous and expensive fixtures now in use, and is so arranged, being constructed on wheels and portable, that it can be easily removed for the purpose of sinking wells in different localities.

THE DETRITUS is removed from the well by our Patent Hydraulic process, and does not require the removal of the drill from the boring. This process not only removes all the detritus in from 5 to 10 minutes, but likewise effectually clears out and opens all the small oil veins that are so often entirely closed up by the old process of sand pumping.

WITH THIS MACHINE and a practical engineer, a well can be sunk from 400 to 600 feet, within a period of from 15 to 30 days after the soil-pipe has been driven.

Arrangements are being made for the construction and delivery of these machines at New-York, Norwich, Newburgh, N. Y., and Pittsburgh, Penn.

For further information, price, terms, &c., address
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Metropolitan Hotel,
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Particular attention given to Export trade.

CHASE & CO.

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OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK.

DOWN THEY GO!

We have received a large consignment of gents' fine LINEN COLLARS, with orders to "close them out at $1 50 per dozen." A single collar to try for 15 cents. They are in the usual styles of "turn-down" and "Garrotte," and are warranted by us to be fully equal in quality to the collars usully retailed at $3 per dozen.

Also, 75,000 first-class PAPER COLLARS, at $1 50 per hundred, or 10 collars for 20 cents. [Regular price 35 cents.]

"MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS," in great variety, at manufactures' and importers' prices.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, No. 3 Park-row,
Opposite the Astor House—near the Museum.
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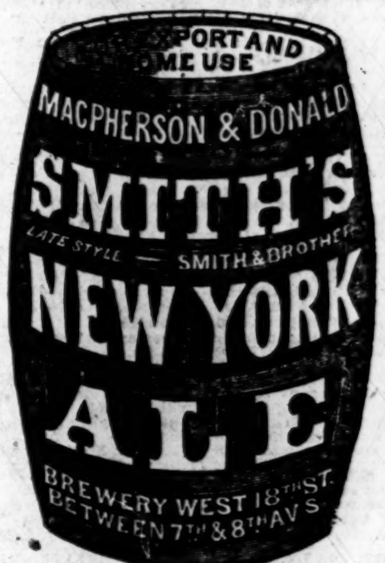
No. 379 Broadway, corner of White st.
[Neck ties, wholesale, No. 36 Warren-st.]

RANGES, REFRIGERATORS,
FURNACES, STOVES, HEATERS, &c.

Ranges guaranteed perfect in their operation; Furnaces in which all the objections to hot air are obviated; Refrigerators with all the latest improvements, Cooking and other stoves, in variety. For sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 270 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway.
JOHN SUMNER.

MACPHERSON AND DONALD SMITH



EAST INDIA AND BITTER PALE ALES.

These ales are brewed with the greatest care, and can be relied upon as perfectly pure and wholesome. For *delicacy* of flavor and fine *tonic* properties they are unequalled. The attention of consumers solicited. Orders by mail prompty executed.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

In consequence of the great fall in gold, we are now offering our large stock of scales at greatly reduced rates.
HOWE & BOUVIER.
No. 194 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 265, April 7, 1865.
74, 23, 11, 62, 18, 50, 78, 64, 12, 24, 31, 59, 28, 16.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 266, April 7, 1865.
72, 64, 73, 46, 23, 1, 34, 63, 26, 43, 7, 56, 17.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 165, April 7, 1865.
36, 78, 41, 42, 65, 21, 37, 38, 63, 27, 9, 14, 53, 64.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 166, April 7, 1865.
34, 2, 42, 15, 49, 78, 4, 22, 30, 18, 52, 41, 35.
LIBRARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 11, April 7, 1865.
26, 75, 65, 28, 10, 78, 69, 25, 20, 68, 14, 49, 46, 55.
LIBRARY—CLASS No. 12, April 7, 1865.
50, 52, 27, 45, 75, 53, 44, 19, 59, 34, 35, 43, 15.

Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR is the only specific for burns, relieving the pain in five minutes, healing without scar; a positive cure for rheumatism, piles, cuts and the worst cases of corns and bunions, sore and inflamed eyes, and all sprains.

Three sizes, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 per box.

The $1 size contains as much as six 25 cent ones.

For sale by the gross and single box, at depot, No. 43 Liberty-st., New-York. The 25 cent size sent by mail on receipt of 37 cents.

SEE NINTH PAGE--SUPPLEMENT

GEN. SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

A Review of the March Through the Carolinas—Statistics of the Campaign.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Thursday, March 29, 1865.

A few days' leisure after the successful termination of a campaign, always induces reflection upon its effects—the magnitude of its consequences. The flow of narrative evolved at the first opportunity to relate experience gives way to calculation as to substantial results derived, the precise extent to which the enemy's resources have been weakened and our own cause strengthened. It is the object of the present letter to estimate the fruits of the campaign, and to indulge in a few curious calculations illustrative of its history.

STRENGTH AND EQUIPMENT OF THE ARMY.

It is next to an impossibility to state in exact figures the numerical strength of SHERMAN's army; but competent judges estimate the forces, in round numbers, to have been, on leaving Savannah, sixty thousand infantry, five thousand cavalry, and five thousand artillerymen, pontoniers, engineers, &c. One hundred guns were about the amount of cannon at the service of Gen. SHERMAN. Each of the four corps had with it a wagon and ambulance train of about one thousand vehicles; the cavalry three hundred, and pontoniers and engineers two hundred more—making, in all, a train for the entire army of not less than four thousand five hundred vehicles. Army transportation, in moving, generally occupies a length of road in the proportion of one hundred wagons per mile. Gen. SHERMAN's train, upon this moderate estimate, would fill a road forty-five miles in length.

The transportation was divided in four parts; each moved with its command on a separate road, thus avoiding the difficulty of campaigning with so great an incumbrance as a baggage and supply train nearly fifty miles in length. Each corps transportation was about ten miles in length. The extent of country, front and rear, occupied by each column in moving through the country, was commensurate with the length of train.

EXTENT AND DURATION OF THE CAMPAIGN.

When we consider the duration of time that the army remained independent of its base, and the distance traveled, Gen. SHERMAN's campaign through the Carolinas stands prominent among the most wonderful feats of armies recorded in history.

The right wing left its communication with Beaufort, S. C., Jan. 19, and, marching nearly, if not quite, five hundred miles, arrived at Goldsboro, N. C., March 25, thus being away from a base for the space of sixty-four days.

The left wing abandoned their base at Sister's Ferry, S. C., Feb. 4, and reached Goldsboro, March 25, after an interim of fifty days.

MANNER OF SUBSISTING.

During all this period, excepting fifteen days, for which rations were carried in the wagons, the corps subsisted upon the country through which they passed. In order to accomplish this, each regiment, brigade, or separate command, organized foraging parties, which, under command of energetic officers, scoured the country on the flanks, and on by-roads, gathering in supplies of forage, flour, meal, chickens, bacon, &c., with which the rich plantations of Carolina abounded.

Fayetteville, on Cape Fear River, was made the means of landing a limited amount of rations for the army; but it was insufficient to supply its demands for one day. No actual base was reached until the corps arrived at Goldsboro.

TOWNS VISITED.

The following-named districts and towns were entered. Everything found in them which could benefit the rebel cause was taken or destroyed.

Beaufort District—Beaufort.

Barnwell—The towns of Barnwell, Midway, Bamburgh, Blackville and Aiken, all wealthy communities of from 1,000 to 2,000 people—were visited by portions of the right and left wings.

Orangeburgh—Orangeburgh; population 1,500.

Lexington—Lexington; population 800.

Richland—In this district, Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, is located. Prior to its occupation by SHERMAN's army it contained 20,000 inhabitants. Before the war its population was not quite 12,000.

Kershaw—Contains Camden—the scene of a battle during the revolution—containing a population of about 5,000.

Chesterfield—Chesterfield C. H. and Cheraw. The latter contains two thousand inhabitants, and was the scene of revolutionary strife.

Fairfield—Winnsboro. Population 2,000.

Lancaster—Lancaster. Population 1,000.

In North Carolina, the important towns of Wadesboro, Rockingham and Fayetteville were visited. Fayetteville contains 5,000 people.

PROPERTY DESTROYED.

In all of the places above-named, and in many others along the route, wherever public property could be found, or property of any description that could aid the forces opposing us, it was destroyed. Depots, car-shops and manufactories were burned. In Columbia, Cheraw and Fayetteville, the demolition of this kind of property was immense. The Confederate Government had extensive establishments in all these towns. At Columbia and Fayetteville the arsenals were torn down; their contents made use of or destroyed. The Fayetteville Arsenal of construction was one of the main sources from which the enemy drew his supply of munitions of war. Its loss is undoubtedly as severe as any the rebel cause has yet felt.

RAILROADS.

The following railroads were crossed by SHERMAN's columns; their culverts and bridges were more or less torn up and the rails twisted:

Savannah and Charleston Railroad.
South Carolina Railroad.
Columbia Branch South Carolina Railroad.
Greenville and Columbia Railroad.
Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad.
Florence and Cheraw Railroad.
Camden and Branch South Carolina Railroad.
Wilmington, Rutherfordton and Charlotte Railroad.
Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, (in use.)
Newbern and Raleigh Railroad, (in use.)

The extent to which these railroads have been demolished will render their repair by the Confederates a matter of extreme improbability. The amount of material necessary for the work is hardly to be found in the South. The two roads last in order are now employed in forwarding supplies to Gen. SHERMAN's new base near Goldsboro.

RIVERS CROSSED.

A glance at the map of the Carolinas will illustrate to the most casual observer the difficulties with which Gen. SHERMAN, in penetrating the country, had to contend. The many rivers and creeks which cross the country in every direction, form obstacles such as are seldom met with in the movement of our armies.

The passage of the following rivers was safely effected by means of pontoons: Savannah River was crossed at Savannah; Saluda and Broad Rivers at or near Columbia; the Catawba, at Rocky Mount; the Pedee, at Cheraw; Cape Fear River, at Fayetteville, N. C., and the Neuse River near Cox's Bridge, three miles from Goldsboro.

The principle bridges constructed by the engineers were, at the north and south forks of the Edisto, at Lynche's Creek, and over the Black and Lumber River in North Carolina.

SWAMPS AND QUICKSANDS.

The territory of South Carolina, except the country lying north and west of Columbia, and the region extending from Cape Fear River to the Neuse, in North Carolina, is very low and swampy. Swamps, extending miles in extent occupy a great portion of the country, while the other portions seem to be filled with dangerous quicksands, over which men must pass carefully, and animals, with loaded teams, cannot pass at all, save over bridges or corduroy roads. In order to pass our trains in safety over these difficult places, it was necessary to lay rails or timber transversely on the roads, thus rebuilding them sometimes for miles. Very many days were occupied by the command in this kind of work—a necessary occupation, unless the abandonment of the entire train were preferred. It is calculated that the army laid 200 miles of corduroy road.

BATTLES AND SKIRMISHES.

Although there were very few hours when some division was not in contact with the enemy, the noteworthy engagements were very few. The principal fights are as follows:

Pocotaligo—Fought by the right wing at the inauguration of the campaign. The enemy driven in confusion.

Edisto—A brigade of Hood's army contested the crossing of the North Fork of the Edisto, with the Twentieth Corps. Union loss fifteen killed and wounded.

Aiken—Feb. 12—KILPATRICK's cavalry repulsed but subsequently reinforced and victorious. Union loss reported fifty-six killed and wounded.

Columbia—The Fifteenth Corps became engaged with the enemy Feb. 16, before the city. HAMPTON evacuated on the 17th February.

Fayetteville, N. C.—Gen. KILPATRICK's camp charged by WADE HAMPTON's command, about ten miles west of Fayetteville. The camp was surprised and captured, but was subsequently recaptured.

Black River—March 16.—An engagement between two divisions of the Twentieth Corps, under Gen. SLOCUM, and the enemy under HARDEE. Three lines of rebel works carried by assault, with a Union loss of 1,050.

Mill Creek—Battles of the 19th, 20th, and 21st, between Gen. SHERMAN's army and the combined forces of the enemy under Gen. JOHNSTON. The latter defeated and driven from the field. Gen. SHERMAN's loss about 3,000 killed and wounded.

CAPTURES.

Independently of the enormous trophies found in Charleston and Wilmington, direct fruits of SHERMAN's victories, the army which marched in the interior captured about sixty pieces of artillery, five thousand prisoners, and almost fifteen thousand stand of arms, besides ammunition and ordnance stores in profusion. All that could not be carried was rendered useless and abandoned.

SUPPLIES AND FORAGE.

The animals employed in SHERMAN's army numbered at the least forty thousand. They were fed exclusively from the granaries and cornfields of the country through which they passed.

Estimating the subsistence captured by the army from a knowledge of its wants, which all concede were fully supplied during the campaign, the following calculations of the amount taken from the country and consumed will be found nearly correct:

Fifteen thousand head of beef cattle, five hundred thousand pounds of bacon and pork, three million pounds of flour and meal, one million bushels of corn, five thousand horses and mules.

In addition to the foregoing may be added a countless variety of articles of food or general utility. The only want which is at the present moment unsupplied, is that of clothing. Of course none that could be captured from the enemy could be of service to our men. Their uniforms and shoes are worn out. But the railroad is being used to its utmost capacity in equiping the corps and refitting them preparatory to a new campaign.

Gen. SCHOFIELD's command is performing the duty necessary at the depots, while Gen. SHERMAN's veteran campaigners are resting from their late arduous march.

HUGUENOT.

BORDER STATES---AFTER THE WAR.

EIGHTH LETTER.

Down the Cumberland River—Clarkesville, Fort Donelson, Smithland and Paducah—Guerrillas at the Door—The Soil and Agricultural Prospects of "Mesopotamia"—White Refugees—Maj.-Gen. Casey—The Southern Churches.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PADUCAH, Ky., Thursday, March 9, 1865.

Down the Cumberland, from Nashville to its mouth, the distance is about 200 miles. About thirty miles below Nashville, we enter a range of hills, known as the Highland Rim, inclosing the blue limestone region of Tennessee and following the course of the river for probably thirty miles. Much of this belt is also limestone rock, beautifully stratified and dipping only a few degrees. The scenery there is picturesque, and in some places quite bold. In Summer it must be exceedingly attractive.

Only three points of interest are noticeable in the entire distance. The first is Clarkesville, a village of, perhaps, 2,000 people, on the line of the Memphis and Louisville Railroad. It is, or rather *was*, designed to cross the Cumberland by a bridge a short distance above; at present a ferry-boat has to perform this service. It is now connected with Nashville by a railroad, built by the Government the past eighteen months. The lower portion of the town is immersed in water to the depth of ten or twelve feet.

The second place is Fort Donelson, which is still garrisoned by Union troops, whose huts line the bottom and banks of the ravine on the eastern side, many of them being nearly covered with water. The bluffs on which the old and new works stand appear to be about seventy-five feet above high water. All around the country has been cleared of wood. On the whole, the extent and character of the works visible from the steamboat are not equal to the impression which I had formed of them, but the presence of 15,000 men behind them would put a very different face upon them, no doubt.

Tennessee Rolling Mill is the name of a village in Kentucky, the iron-works being deeply immersed in the flood. Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland, is also partly inundated. The latter is an insignificant place for so fine a situation.

All along our route are to be seen log-cabins, standing singly or in groups, with the water well up to their roofs. The inhabitants have "packed up their duds" and left for the nearest hills. The loss of property, in the shape of animals or furniture, was propably inconsiderable, as the old flat-bottom boat would contain most of the latter, together with the rising generation of squatter sovereigns. The low lands will be enriched, and make up for these losses.

"Why do they build in bottom lands," it may be asked, "knowing that they will be washed out every five or six years at furthest?" Simply because they are squatters, depending for a livelihood upon getting out a few cords of wood now and then for steamboats, in addition to what their dogs, their guns and fishing-rods procure.

PADUCAH

is a city containing nearly 6,000 inhabitants. It is regularly laid out, growing, well filled and prosperous from the war. Two or three factories, the usual number and variety of churches, and about half a dozen private academies or select schools, compose the institutions of Paducah. Since 1862 it has been a point of considerable strategic importance; and as such has attracted a good degree of attention from the outside world. This was owing to its command of the mouth of the Tennessee, and not to its naturally defensible position, it being built on a dead level, while the country behind it rises upward at an almost imperceptible grade. Paducah was plundered last year by FORREST; and I have met with some who lost heavily; others escaped by illuminating their houses, when their Confederate "deliverers" entered. One man assures me that he lost $3,000 worth of merchandise by that deliverance. Public sentiment is about equally divided here, the Union element, however, gaining ground. The *Daily Union* is the only newspaper now published, two others having been suppressed or died a natural death.

THE REFUGEES—BLACK AND WHITE.

Northern people can form no correct ideas of the sufferings which exist among refugees from rebeldom, whether white or black. On the part of the negroes, this is not apt to last long; but while it exists, it is exceedingly severe. A case in point, which happened at Cairo, will convey a tolerable impression of it. A steamer from Memphis brought up and landed on the levee a load of old men, women and children. The rain was pouring down in torrents at the time; there was no Government depot prepared for them; private houses were full, with probably little disposition to invite the sufferers in. The citizens, however, provided several loads of wood and lighted fires along the levee, keeping them up till the next day. Shortly afterward the company dispersed, the greater part to engage in domestic service.

But their wretchedness and sufferings are insignificant compared with those of the poor white refugees, who have been trained to idleness and kept in dense ignorance. Last night the ice formed half an inch here; yet, on going down to the Government dock (a floating one) I found that between a dozen and twenty of them had been exposed to the weather the whole night, with nothing to cover them except dirty rags. Their utter helplessness was the most painful feature in the whole affair. Had the younger portion of them been European immigrants, or even negroes, they would have bestirred themselves in some way to get employment, and then assist their parents or younger brothers. But these raw, uncultivated, filthy dowdies, of from fifteen to twenty, could do nothing but nestle behind bundles of dirty rags and complain about their sufferings. Said the sire of one of these very interesting groups of statuary: "I reckon I can get ye, stranger, to help me with this hare wagon-box on the wheels over thar." I consented. We placed the ricketty box on its wheels, after which he proceeded to stow into it the family "things." These consisted of a few old chairs, worth a quarter a piece; perhaps, an old pot, an old table, several bundles of ragged and dirty clothing, a bedstead, fashioned with an axe; a gun, old tins, &c., the whole weighing from 400 to 500 pounds. True to his instincts, he was accompanied by three big dogs, which he kicked in the most brutal fashion. At the door he cordially invited me to drink, which I as cordially declined. "Stranger," quoth he, "I belong to Massassippi when I'm at home. I was gittin' along right smart thar, but them —— rebels druve me away; and now I'm goin' over to Illinois." He had never owned a slave, and hoped the Government would clean out the system altogether. I strove to impress upon him, as I have done wherever a chance offered, the necessity of training his children to habits of industry when he should come among the Northern people.

The individual I have selected is not an exceptional case here; but the type of a class, warm-hearted, brave, religious after a fashion; but having from infancy learned that it is disgraceful to work, and of little account to go to school, grew up reckless, ignorant, shiftless. Men with Anglo-Saxon names have sunk as low in the scale of humanity as the lowest Celts inhabiting the bogs of Connaught. For with all his faults and defects, the Irishman will *work*. He will go thousands of miles to procure employment, by which he can better his own circumstances, and elevate his family in the social scale, as well as assist his needy relatives. But the poor white in Dixie refuses to toil or spin, no matter how needy he may be, after he has procured a slice of bacon and a hundred of meal. This done, he calls his dogs and sets off with his gun to the hills, leaving his wretched partner to drudge as best she may in his absence. It has been the policy of planters as a class to keep him in that degraded condition, in order that they might drive him out of the country—in fact, exterminate him. And one of the most intelligent members of this late dominant interest admitted to me that such fellows ought to be deprived of the right of suffrage. The success of the rebellion would have disfranchised every non-slaveholding white in the Southern States before seven years.

This morning, I was present at the examination of about a dozen rebel deserters, as they took the oath of amnesty in the Provost-Marshal's office. Two of the group had dark hair and intelligent faces, (one being a blacksmith.) The others bore in their visages proof of their having been made of "the dust of the ground," for their dress, their complexion, their hair, their hands, were as nearly of the color of *clay* as it was possible for human beings to be. I make no account of their rags or leanness of flesh, but besides these and their natural filthiness, there was an utter vacancy in their looks, betokening a grade of humanity scarcely above barbarism. Ah! it is in the condition of this class that slavery has its greatest sin to answer for. They all admitted that they had got tired of the rebel service, because they were badly fed, clothed, &c. Some admitted that they had lived "in the bush" for months, and there is too much reason to fear that they have not seen their last experience in that situation.

I have ceased to entertain any fears about the negro; he is able to take care of himself. He is actively at work on steamboats, on levees, on farms (though not usually with "ole massa," preferring a change of "boss.") Sometimes he opens a little store, and in time does well in it. Anyhow, in West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, I have not seen one colored beggar. I *have* been asked for alms by white people, and witnessed much greater suffering among them than among the blacks.

SOIL, AGRICULTURE, ETC

The soil of that portion of "Mesopotamia," in Western Kentucky, is inferior to what it is in the eastern and central counties. Hereabouts it consists of bands of sand, clay, loam, &c., mostly covered with forest, and all lying only a few feet above water. The limestone does not appear much, if at all, until crossing the Tennessee State line, and there it is confined to the west bank of the river of that name. In Western Kentucky the lands are mostly cut up into smaller farms than in that section of Tennessee where cotton was cultivated successfully. The Kentucky farmers usually owned from one to four negroes, who assisted them at work, but did not enable them to dispense with personal service. On this acount, people will not be placed in so helpless a condition as their neighbors to the southward, even though they conclude to dispense with Sambo, or he concludes to dispense with them. Land is held at a low figure, compared with "the blue grass region" in both States. In Western Kentucky and Tennessee it ranges from $10 to $35 per acre, including improvements; but in spite of guerrilla outrages, I do not hear of any great disposition to sell, the farmers having a wholesome fear that the Government currency will be repudiated. By sheltering guerrillas and sympathy with rebellion they are thus applying the whip to their own sides at every step. That country can never be lifted out of the slough until a large ingredient from the North is added to the present stock.

MAJOR-GEN. CASEY

has been in town for some time, in connection with the PAINE trial. It gives me pleasure to be able to state that this veteran officer is not only heart and soul for emancipation, but that he is preaching it constantly to the people in his private conversations with them. And his words will not fall like water spilt upon the dry ground.

THE SOUTHERN CHURCHES.

Already I have noticed the entire breaking up of one religious society in Nashville. My inquiries here led me to believe that such instances of organized bodies undergoing annihilation are not numerous in the larger cities of the South; but that in the rural districts they are quite common. The close of this war will probably find one-half of the Southern congregations as having "slept their last sleep" with the soldiers whom they stimulated to engage in the horrid work of subverting the Government. The colleges have ceased to furnish a supply of preachers; many of those who were pastors of churches have taken up arms or entered the rebel service as chaplains. Meantime the poor sheep are allowed to wander upon the hills. The church edifices here, in many instances, have been set apart as hospitals alike by Union and rebel Generals. All these things have contributed to diminish attendance on "the means of grace," and in many localities to put a stop to preaching altogether.

In their creed nothing could be more orthodox than a majority of the Southern people. Their leading men could smell from afar off the slightest scent of heresy in the air, especially if it had any bearing on the curse pronounced upon Canaan. But Old School and Cumberland Presbyterians have forgotten their dispute about the extent of the atonement; Calvinist and Methodist about the five points; Episcopalian and Presbyterian about church government; and Baptist and Pedobaptist about water, to divide on the question of *loyalty or disloyalty*. That is the one living issue in religion as in politics at the South to-day. Need I add that, as the greater number of the churches committed themselves openly to disunion and war, they are as organizations morally certain to perish? In this case the prediction, "All they that take the sword shall perish with the sword," has a fearfully fatal verification. Hence it will be found that with the return of peace, the North must not only give the South men and women, schools and newspapers, but churches, religion, ministers, teachers, money—everything. What a field!

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

The Last Issue of the Express.

Our correspondent at Petersburgh sends us the last number of the Petersburgh *Express* issued under rebel auspices. We make the following extracts:

FROM THE FRONT.

The enemy, we understand, has thrown up intrenchments on the line of his recent extension, and still occupies a position on the Boydton plank road. His right rests upon Gravelly Run, and his left extends about one mile north of the plank road. It is believed that a force of the enemy is still at Dinwiddie Court-house.

On Thursday afternoon Gen. FITZ LEE attacked and dislodged a division of SHERIDAN's cavalry from a position they had taken between the plank road and the Southside Railroad, and drove the Yankees some distance. A few prisoners were captured, who represented themselves as belonging to Gen. MERRITT's division.

Yesterday morning the enemy attacked our position on the White Oak road, to the right of Burgess' Mill. They were met by a charge of our troops and handsomely driven back. They were pursued some distance south of the plank-road, where they took refuge behind their main line of works. It was deemed impracticable to attack them there, and our troops retired. The charge of our men is represented to have been one of the most beautiful of the war. They advanced in the most perfect order and swept the opposing Yankee force before them as the wind hurls the chaff. They sustained some loss, but not heavy. Subsequently, we learn, the enemy attacked in very heavy force, and though stoutly and obstinately resisted, gradually forced our men back into their works, where matters rested last evening.

Of the respective losses in the several days' fighting and skirmishing on our right we are unable to speak advisedly. We understand ours to be comparatively small. Prisoners report that of the enemy to be heavy. We are enabled to learn but few casualties thus far, and hope there are not many more to report.

Col. ASHFORD, Thirty-eighth North Carolina Regiment, was slightly wounded on Thursday afternoon.

Col. COOK, of North Carolina, was killed yesterday morning.

Lieut.-Col. HARRISON, of WISE's brigade, so well known in this city, was wounded.

Others are reported, but in the absence of reliable intelligence we refrain from mentioning their names.

We captured upward of 300 prisoners yesterday morning, who will probably reach this city to-day. Some few prisoners, taken on Tuesday, were brought into town and sent to Richmond yesterday.

There was no engagement of consequence yesterday afternoon, though more or less skirmishing is reported to have taken place.

The enemy keeps his left flank well guarded by SHERIDAN's cavalry.

Our lines are secure against all attacks of the enemy. He can only hope to gain advantage by intrenching beyond, or by rapid movements toward the south side. If the latter is attempted, we hope and believe it will result in defeat and disaster to the foe.

GRANT personally directs the movement. He has the Second, Fifth and Sixth Corps of infantry on the field, beside SHERIDAN's corps of cavalry.

On the whole, all goes well with us, and ere long we hope to be able to chronicle a glorious victory for our arms, and a crushing defeat to the enemy.

WISE'S BRIGADE.

WISE's Brigade was hotly engaged with the enemy on the Military Road Wednesday afternoon, in the vicinity of the Lewis House, and suffered a loss of several of its valued officers. Among the killed we hear of Adjt. W. W. ALEXANDER, of the Forty-sixth Virginia. Adjt. ALEXANDER was a son of JAS. ALEXANDER, Esq., editor of the Charlottesville *Jeffersonian*, and is represented by those who knew him best as a worthy and gallant officer. Capt. WHITE, of the Eastern Shore, Va., and Capt. RIVES, a son of the Hon. WM. C. RIVES, of Albemarle County, Va., are also among the killed. Among the wounded are Lieut. BAGWELL, of Gen. WISE's Staff, Lieut. NORRIS, of Baltimore. Lieut. WISE, a son of the General, is among the missing, but is supposed to have been captured.

Gen. WISE's brigade was also engaged yesterday. The command held a strong line of intrenchments across the plank-road, at its junction with the Military or Quaker road, and in the immediate vicinity of the Bevill House. The enemy came up in four successive assaults, three lines of battle deep, during the forenoon, but were each time bloodily repulsed. They retired, leaving their dead and wounded in front of our works. A participant in the engagement informs us that the command behaved most gallantly, cheering lustily at each recoil of the Yankees, and inviting the invaders to repeat the experiment.

THE EVACUATION OF FAYETTEVILLE.

The following interesting account of the evacuation of Fayetteville, which we find in the Raleigh *Biblical Recorder*, is supposed to have been written by Rev. J. D. HARDWICK, formerly of Petersburgh, but late of Fayetteville:

"When Gen. SHERMAN started on his raid from Savannah, it was generally believed in military circles that he would follow the course of the railroad from Columbia to Charlotte. Preparations were made to check him before he reached the latter place. On arriving at Chester, he turned his column to the right, captured Camden, and moved on the main road to Cheraw. Gen. HARDEE was compelled to evacuate the town and retreat to Rockingham. He was then ordered by Gen. JOHNSTON to fall back upon Fayetteville. On reaching the vicinity, on Wednesday, the 8th, he took a position six miles from town, where he was reinforced by the command of Lieut.-Gen. HAMPTON. It was believed that a stand would be made and the place defended. It did seem that the splendid arsenal, the seven cotton and three oil factories, etc., made it a place of sufficient importance to the government to make a more determined defence. On Thursday, the artillery and trains began to cross the river. Then it was announced that Gen. JOHNSTON had left, and all hope of defence was abandoned. Thursday was a gloomy day. The weather was inclement, the people sad, the soldiers disappointed. The citizens began to secrete their provisions, plate, jewelry, &c. The ladies had provisions cooked for the soldiers, and the citizens who were likely to be molested began to prepare to leave.

Friday was fast day. In the morning it rained heavily. The church bells called the people to the house of prayer, but few obeyed the call. About noon the clouds passed away, and the sun shone as brightly and the evening was as calm as if the sound of war had never been heard in the land. Late in the afternoon it was announced that the infantry were intrenching, and this led many to believe that the town was not lost. The wish was father to the thought. To those conversant with military movements it indicated an immediate retreat. About sunset nearly five hundred prisoners, captured in the morning, were brought in and hurried to the front. As the shades of darkness began to cover the old town, the quartermaster and ordnance wagons moved toward the river, and the infantry began to pass to the front. Those of us who intended leaving were assured we could not remain till morning; and we retired to our homes and partook of our evening repast with feelings that are not easily described. Loved ones separated; fathers embraced their children; husbands and wives parted—but I must stop. The grief of such parting is too sacred for the public eye. On hurrying to the streets I found them thronged with soldiers. It took me three hours to cross the bridge, just one mile from my residence. On crossing we repaired to the house of a friend, and sought a few hours repose.

Saturday morning we returned to the river. Soldiers and citizens were hurrying across. The enemy had entered the town and been driven back in confusion. The cavalry on the outposts were drawn in and a line formed for the defence of the bridge. The troops crossed in a very orderly manner. Just before the last detachment of cavalry crossed, the steamers and flats in the river were fired. These well known favorites floated from their moorings as the flames shot up toward the heavens. The enemy, in force, entered the town and commenced firing upon the rear of our retreating column.

The confusion among the citizens was, of course, intense. In a few moments the streets were cleared, and the troops engaged in a spirited fight at long range. Just as soon as the last detachment crossed, the bridge was fired. In a few moments it was enveloped in flame, and fell with a crash that resembled the roar of artillery. A 32 pounder was posted in front of the bridge, so as to command a portion of Hay-street, and all that portion of it which passes through what is called Campbellton. The streets were in a few moments crowded with mounted men. The roar of the flames that were consuming the bridge boats, and old warehouses, the exultant cheers of the invaders, the screams of excited females, the hallooing of thoughtless boys, all broke upon the stillness of a lovely morning. The enemy rush in triumph toward the bridge, heedless of danger, when a solid shot from a 32-pounder strikes the head of their column and passes through it. Then, after a momentary pause, the column closes, and on they come. The next moment a shell is thrown into their midst; the shell explodes; there is confusion; another, and another, and the street is deserted. Gen. HAMPTON then discovered that they were endeavoring to reach a redan to the left of the bridge. To do this they had to pass over an open field. The gun was moved to a point which commanded the field, and a few well directed shots completed the evacuation. Scarcely a man was cut off, and no stores were lost.

The citizens upon the night of the evacuation continued to receive Confederate money. The ladies were as indefatigable as ever in ministering to the wants of the soldiers. They have the proud satisfaction of knowing that the troops will never forget them. They are a noble people."

ORGANIZING THE NEGROES.

The following appears in the advertising columns of the *Express*:

NOTICE.—The undersigned have been ordered by Gen. LEE to establish recruiting offices in this city, under the terms of General Orders, No. 14, Adjutant and Inspector General's office, current series.

They can be found at present, and until further notice, at the stand of BRITTON, TODD & Co., Sycamore-street. The Commanding-General deems the prompt organization of as large a force of negroes as can be spared, a measure of the utmost importance, and the support and coöperation of the citizens of Petersburgh and the surrounding counties is requested by him for the prosecution to success of a scheme which he believes promises so great benefit to our cause.

To the owners—most of whom have given to their country the services, some the blood of their sons—no appeal can be fruitless which, made in behalf of that country, asks of them only a sacrifice of means.

To the slaves is offered freedom and undisturbed residence at their old homes in the Confederacy after the war. Not the freedom of sufferance, but honorable and self-won by the gallantry and devotion which grateful countrymen will never cease to remember and reward.

As far as possible, all owners of slaves will be called upon. In the meantime, their influence is asked. In the southside counties, it is hoped that patriotic citizens will begin the work, striving among themselves for the honor of contributing most freely. Agents properly authorized will hereafter be sent among them. Their labors will be greatly lessened, and the accomplishment of their mission greatly facilitated, if every master, on receipt of this notice, will apply himself to the duty of presenting this matter to the slaves in its true and most favorable light.

A deed of emancipation must accompany each recruit, and to this will be annexed the owner's reservation to himself of whatever compensation for the slave the Confederate States may hereafter allow.

Will the farmers go among their people, and exert themselves for their own safety?

Those desirous of offering recruits, or of making contributions of money, will address either of the undersigned, Box No. 289 Post-office, Petersburgh, Va.

W. E. CAMERON.
S. W. BRITTON.

TWO OF THE WATCHES.

The Raleigh *Confederate* furnishes the following:

"We saw three of WHEELER's scouts coming into city on Saturday evening, bringing in a batch of Yankee prisoners which they had gobbled up since the Averysboro fight. On the persons of two of these Yankees were found watches which had in them the cards of Messrs. GLOVER & BEASLEY, of Fayetteville, showing that they had been stolen in that vicinity.

Our scouts say it is a money-making business catching Yankees now, especially the stragglers, who do most of the thieving. When one of these rascals is caught he don't wait to be told to give up his stolen goods, but, to use the language of a scout, 'he just shells right out, for he knows he's got it to do.'"

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, April 8.
HELVETIA	SATURDAY, April 22.
PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY, April 29.
ERIN	SATURDAY, May 6.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65; Steerage, $25—payable in gold or equivalent in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Afloat)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	April 26.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	May 24.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	June 21.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 19.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 26.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 3.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 10.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Wednesday, April 12.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, April 22.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, April 29.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, May 6.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, May 20.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, May 27.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The MORNING STAR is 2,048 tons; the EVENING STAR 2,015 tons; the GUIDING STAR 2,416 tons, and the DAY STAR 2,778 tons, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, March 23, 1865.
NOTICE, SPECIAL.
CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS BY THE U. S. MAIL LINE
are informed that, commencing with our departure of
THE 3D APRIL, 1865,
our steamers will sail from the Company's new and commodious pier,
NO. 43 NORTH RIVER,
Foot of Canal-st.
D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE,
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 43, North River:
April 13..........COSTA RICA..........TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
April 22..........OCEAN QUEEN..........WEIR.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
May 1..........ARIEL..........JONES.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY	April 8
ETNA	SATURDAY	April 15
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	April 22

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First-Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. HILDRETH, will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, April 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.
For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The STAR OF THE UNION will follow on SATURDAY, April 22.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, April 22, and SATURDAY, May 20.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........$50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVANA.
The new and splendid side-wheel
STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, April 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 26 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamship MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on WEDNESDAY, April 19.

THE BUSINESS OF WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., of Coleman's California line, will be conducted in future by WM. T. COLEMAN in San Francisco, and in New-York at No. 71 Wall-st., by his agents, GEO. PLATT and JAMES H. WILSON.
WM. T. COLEMAN, by GEO. PLATT, his Attorney in fact.
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1865.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA via Nicaragua.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 10th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE. D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, and remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

CHANGE OF TIME
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
From foot Murray-st., daily at 3¾ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days. Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.
Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11.15 A. M.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

REOPENING OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA—Under Government protection against Indians. First-class coaches, carrying passengers and U. S. mail, start every morning from Atchison, Kansas, and Nebraska City, Nebraska, daily for Denver City, Colorado, Great Salt Lake, Utah, and Placerville, Cal., connecting at Salt Lake with coaches for Bannock and Virginia City, Montana, Boise City, Idaho and Walla-Walla, and The Dalles, Oregon.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 5:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.
Dated April 3, 1865.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL AND BRISTOL.
Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS at 5 o'clock.

STEAMER T. V. ARROWSMITH.—ON AND after MONDAY, April 10, the above steamer will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) for Bayley's Dock, Fort Schuyler, Great Neck, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Mott's Dock, Glen Wood and Roslyn, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:30 P. M., until the 1st of May next. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 7 o'clock A. M. Stages for Locust Valley and Oyster Bay connect with the boat at Glen Cove.

CHANGE OF PIER FOR KEYPORT.—On and after THURSDAY, April 6, the steamboat MATTEAWAN will leave pier foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 8 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES of Teas at WATSON'S, No. 381 Bowery, corner 5th-st. In consequence of the great fall in gold, I have reduced my large and superior stock of Teas to the following prices: Good Black Oolong, $1 per lb.; best Black Oolong, only $1 25 per lb.; good Mixed Tea, $1 per lb.; good Japanese Oolong, $1 per lb.; best Japanese Oolong, only $1 50 per lb.; good English Breakfast Tea, $1 per lb.; best English Breakfast, only $1 50 per lb. All these Teas have been purchased for cash at the late auction sales, and they are warranted to be of the new crop, and the freshest in the market.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, NOS. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray, and there you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One price house.

ROUND CORNERED PLAYING CARDS
All playing cards with the old style of sharp pointed corners, *will split* almost immediately they are put in use, thus producing one or more *imperfect or recognized* cards in the pack. The U. S. Internal Revenue Stamp Tax on these goods renders them so expensive as to induce the subscribers and inventors to offer to the public these new and improved cards, which will be found to remain perfect, and outwear four packs of the best sharp-pointed cards ever made. For sale by all Stationers and Fancy Goods Dealers.
SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 546 Broadway.

MANHATTAN ARMS CO., Newark, N. J.—Our Colt Model Navy Pistol is of best material and wrought throughout. Parts interchangeable. Every Pistol warranted one year. Best Pistol made for army officers, being 8 oz. lighter than any Pistol using Government cartridges.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, SLATE REFRIGERATORS, WASHTUBS, SINKS, and all kinds of Marble and Slate Work. T. B. STEWART, No. 274 Canal-st., three doors east of Broadway.

PETROLEUM.

GOOD HOPE

PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

$750,000 ....CAPITAL.

75,000 SHARES.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE AND PAR OF SHARES, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $75,000.

No Personal Liability. No Future Assessment.

PRESENT DAILY YIELD OF OIL.

From Well No. 12, McFate Farm, 12½ barrels. When prospectus was issued, March 1, this well was in process of tubing. On 6th instant information was received that oil had been struck. The well now flows 100 barrels per day, the "Good Hope" having ⅛ interest	12½

FROM GROCERY WELL.

On March 1 the interest of "Good Hope" in this well gave them a daily average of 12½ barrels per day. The yield having since increased from 200 to 280 barrels, adds FIVE barrels daily to the income of this company	17½
From interest in lease Widow McClintock Farm	2
From interest in lease No. 12 Widow McClintock Farm	5
From interest in lease No. 49 Widow McClintock Farm	1
From interest in lease in Dalton Well, Smith Farm	7
From interest in lease in Buffalo Wel, Blood Farm	1
Daily yield of Oil	46

OR, AN INCOME OF $460 PER DAY.

OFFICERS:

President—WILLIAM BELL, of Abram Bell's Son Bankers, New-York.

Treasurer—JOHN W. BELL, of the city of New-York

Secretary—DAVID L. TURNER.

TRUSTEES:

WILLIAM BELL, of the City of New-York.
A. H. WALLIS, of the City of New-York.
HORACE J. MOODY, of the City of New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, of the City of New-York.
CHAS. A. STETSON, of the City of New-York.
L. R. McABOY, of Pittsburgh, Penn.
EDWARD S. WRIGHT, of Pittsburgh, Penn.

SUPERINTENDENT:

JOHN FULLWOOD, of Oil City, Penn.

PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY.

No. 1.—THIRTY-THREE ACRES of land in fee simple, known as the Geo. W. Tarr Farm, on Cherry Tree Run. THIRTY (30) WELLS are under lease. Royalty one-quarter oil, WHICH BELONGS TO THIS INTEREST. Fourteen acres, not leased, FOR WHICH A BONUS AND ONE-HALF OIL CAN READILY BE OBTAINED.

No. 2.—SIX leases on Dempsey Farm, Cherry Tree Run. Entire working interest in each. The company was advised March 1st that a 40-barrel well was struck just above this property, and a 150-barrel well on the next farm to it. In consequence of the striking of these wells, property cannot now be bought in their vicinity for TEN TIMES the cost of these leases to the Company.

No. 3.—One-eighth (⅛) all the oil, free interest, in lease No. 12, McFate Farm, Cherry Run. March 6, well was struck on this lease, now yielding ONE HUNDRED BARRELS.

No. 4.—Three-seventh working interest in each of three leases on Cherry Run, near the "Good Refinery," below the Humboldt Works. A fine well has just been struck adjoining this interest.

No. 5.—One-eighth working interest in one acre, just below the Reed Wells, on Cherry Run. Well now over FIVE HUNDRED FEET DOWN. Will be tested in a few days.

No. 6.—Five-sixteenth working interest in lease B, on Smith Farm, Cherry Run. One well to be put down free of further cost, and one-sixteenth of this interest tested for one month free of expense. This lease adjoins the Hackey well. Well under contract.

No. 7.—One-fourth working interest in lease No. 29, Smith Farm, Cherry Run, (at end of the old barn, and next well to the Grocery, now the largest on the Run.) This well also to be put down free of further expense, and one-sixteenth of the interest tubed and tested one month free of cost. WELL NOW DOWN 520 FEET, WITH A VERY FINE SHOW OF OIL.

No. 8.—Three-sixteenths in the lease, and the Dalton well on Smith farm, Cherry Run, NOW A SEVENTY-FIVE BARREL WELL AND IMPROVING. Another well to go down on same lease.

No. 9.—Three-sixteenths working interest in lease No. 12, Widow McClintock farm, Oil Creek: WELL NOW PRODUCING ABOUT FIFTY BARRELS DAILY AND GAINING; it is a new well.

No. 10.—One-eighth working interest in lease No. 49, Widow McClintock Farm, Oil Creek; one well down—ABOUT TWENTY BARRELS PER DAY; another started on same lease.

No. 11.—One-half working interest in lease on Cherry Run, just above Humboldt's refinery. Size of lot 90 feet by 150 feet.

No. 12.—One-eighth working interest in one acre lease and the Buffalo well, on the Blood farm, Oil Creek. THIS WELL FLOWS SIX BARRELS PER DAY.

No. 13.—All the working interest in lease No. 2, Prather reserve, Cherry Run; contains about one acre.

No. 14.—One-eighth working interest in lease on Widow McClintock farm, Oil Creek; well just struck THIRTY BARRELS, and increasing.

No. 15.—One-eighth working interest in lease on Dan Rynd farm, Cherry-tree Run, near the Tarr farm; a choice lot—three-quarters of an acre.

No. 16.—Three-eighth working interest in the Rickett's well, on the Rickett's farm, Cherry Run, above Plamer. Lease one acre—royalty half oil.

No. 17.—ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES of land in fee simple, on Holeman's Run, NEAR THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY'S WELL, No. 23. This lays well for oil, and is considered very valuable territory.

No. 18.—One-eighth working interest in the New-Grocery well, and lease on Smith's farm, on Cherry Run. This well is now yielding TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY BARRELS PER DAY, and it is thought by the most experienced oil men, will shortly be a 300 barrel well.

TO INVESTERS IN PETROLEUM STOCKS.

THIS COMPANY OFFERS THE FOLLOWING INDUCEMENTS, VIZ.:

1st. An ample working capital.

2d. Large properties now yielding, and its new interests being rapidly developed.

3d. Prospects of extraordinary returns from its Cherry Tree Run properties.

4th. Small capital on which to pay dividends.

5th. Property greatly increased in value since purchase.

6th. A present income of $460 daily.

It is in aggregate the most valuable oil investment yet offered for public subscription.

Subscriptions received at the offices of

Subscription Agents,
BLAKE & MARLOR,
No. 40 PINE-ST., New-York.

and at the banking-house of

ABRAM BELL'S SON,
No. 25 PARK-ROW, New-York,

where prospectuses and every information may be obtained.

CHOICE OIL LANDS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The subscribers offer for sale, 6,000 acres of excellent oil land, situated on the Little Kanahwa River and its tributaries, in Calhoun and Wirt Counties, West Virginia, in quantities, from one to one thousand or more acres, to suit purchasers. This is very desirable oil territory, pretty thoroughly tested by adjacent borings, and rich in oil and minerals, as well as in good timber and soil. It would form an excellent basis for several large or many small oil companies. For further information, or for the purchase of all or any part of this land, address WILSON KING, Erie, Penn., or Rev. D. H. A. McLEAN, Beaver, Beaver Co., Penn.

CANADIAN OIL LANDS FOR SALE.—Seven hundred acres Indian Reserve Lands in the Township of Oxford, County of Kent, Canada West, near the Moravian Village, and within a short distance of the River Thames, where several oil wells are now producing from twenty to forty barrels per day. For further particulars, apply to J. A. ALDWELL, Toronto, Canada West.

OIL LANDS.—S. B. GREGORY, NO. 78 CEDAR-ST.—Desirable property, well located on Oil Creek, in Warren, Venango, McKean, and Crawford Counties, Penn., West Virginia, and Chatauqua County, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this first day of April, 1865.

[L. S.] (Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, March 29, 1865.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and Inspectors of the next election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 11, 1865, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. By order of the board. JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

PETROLEUM.

THE SUGAR CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY,

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $250,000,

IN 50,000 FULL PAID SHARES OF $5 EACH.

WORKING CAPITAL, 6,000 SHARES.

President	CHARLES G JUDSON
Vice-President	J. L. EVERITT
Treasurer	CHARLES GOULD
Secretary	EDMUND C. STEDMAN
Superintendent	TRUMAN K. FULLER

TRUSTEES:

CHARLES GOULD, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York.
CHARLES G. JUDSON, Sawyer & Judson, Nos. 84 and 86 Chambers-st., New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, E. C. Stedman & Co., No. 57 Exchange-place, New-York.
TRUMAN K. FULLER, Rouseville, Penn.
HENRY A. CHADWICK, Sykes, Chadwick & Co., Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE H. MUMFORD, Rochester, N. Y.
FRANCIS A. BILLARD, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier of Broadway Bank, N. Y.

The property of this company consists of the fee simple of the valuable Steadwell or FULLER FARM, near the Junction of Wolf Run and Sugar Creek, Jackson Township, Venango County, Penn.

It embraces 122 acres of heavy-oil boring territory in the richest portion of the now famous Sugar Creek Valley. Ten wells are going down. There is room for five hundred more. The Superintendent is constantly applied to for leases, but will sink other wells solely for the company's account and retain the entire oil product.

With this intent the shares constituting the WORKING CAPITAL are now open to subscription for a short time only. The trustees will refrain from lengthy advertisement of the prospects of the SUGAR CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, and content themselves with pointing to the features which distinguish it from many enterprises of the day.

The stock is not "watered." The projectors depend for their profits solely on a *rise in its market price.* But a few thousand shares will be sold, and these of the only honest basis, viz., *at their par value.* The company's property is worth more than the entire capital stock. The latter is so small, indeed, that even a ten-barrel well will pay for regular monthly dividends. The Sugar Creek Wells are but half as expensive, and the oil is twice as valuable as the wells and oil either of Oil Creek or Cherry Run.

Prospectuses and maps can be obtained and subscriptions effected by application to CHARLES G. JUDSON No. 84 Chambers-st.; CHARLES GOULD, No. 58 Wall-st.; J. L. EVERITT, Broadway Bank, or to either of the trustees.

Subscription books, for the sale of the stock reserved as working capital, are opened for a limited period at the office of

E. C. STEDMAN & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 57 Exchange-place, New-York.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for re-sale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

[SEAL] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

MARCH 2, 1865.

This Bank having procured in writing the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock to make the certificate required therefor to become a banking association, under the laws of the United States, and having by vote of its directors decided to become such banking association; therefore notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act enabling the banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," passed at the present session of said Legislature, that said Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York has decided to become a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

[Copy.]
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 9, 1865.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, seventeen bonds, numbered as follows: 8, 557, 229, 539, 413, 15, 227, 168, 401, 379, 545, 445, 151, 254, 221, 412, 499, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place,
Trustees.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 222 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, March 27, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY next, April 11. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE "MONTROSE GOLD CO., OF COLORADO,"
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1865.

AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING OF the trustees and stockholders of this company will be held SATURDAY, April 15, 1865, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the office of H. Woodruff, Room No. 102 Trinity Building, this city.

M. C. TYLER, President.
C. H. W. SIBLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., OCEAN BANK BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, 11th day of April next. The poll will be opened from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE EAST River Bank have decided to have it become a Banking Association under the laws of the United States.

WILLIAM S. CARMAN, Cashier.

MARCH 11, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 38 Wall-st.,

have all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

WARD & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 54 WALL-ST.,

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

7-30 U. S. LOAN.

NOTES ON HAND, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS, FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

DEALERS IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold purchased and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange, on Commission.

Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

TEN YEARS' LOAN.

500,000.

KINGS COUNTY (BROOKLYN) SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 13 COURT-STREET, BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1865.

The County Treasurer hereby invites subscriptions in sums of one thousand dollars and upward, to a loan of $500,000, authorized by Chapter 8, of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors adopted Dec. 20, 1864, for the purpose of filling the quota of the County under the President's last call for more troops.

Subscribers will receive "Certificates of Indebtedness," bearing interest from the date of subscription, until the bonds are ready for delivery.

The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the 1st days of May and November; the principal will be due and payable on the 1st day of May, 1875.

The subscription book is now open at the Treasurer's office.

THOMAS A. GARDINER,
County Treasurer.

MOORE & BROWN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOVERNMENT VOUCHERS, 5-20, 10-40 1881 BONDS bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

AGENTS FOR THE HIGHLY POPULAR U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

Subscriptions received, deliverable to any part of the country free of expense, and on hand

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Stocks negotiated at private sale or the Board of Brokers.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

HENRY T. MOORE. E. JAMES BROWN.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 17 WALL-STREET.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

1865.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1865

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, April 3, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD AND Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, held at their offices, this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, to fill the vacancies created by the amended charter, viz.:

GEORGE TALBOT OLIPHANT, of New-York City.
JOHN A. STEWART, of New-York City.
JOHN V. FARWELL, of Chicago, Ill.

The Board, as at present constituted, consists of Albert Havemeyer, George A. Robbins, John A. Stewart and George Talbot Olyphant, of New-York City; T. B. Blackstone, John B. Drake, John Crerar and John V. Farwell, of Chicago; and John J. Mitchell, of Alton, Ill.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Wall-street,

Agents for the sale of the

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

All denominations on hand for immediate delivery. Subscriptions received, and the usual discount allowed to banks and bankers.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1865.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date, (less Government tax,) on presentation at the Banking Office of Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the capital stock of this bank having assented to its conversion to a National Banking Association, in accordance with Section 3 of the Enabling Act recently passed by the Legislature of this State, notice is hereby given that measures will be immediately taken to carry same into effect.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1865.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's office, in Bordentown, on FRIDAY, 28th of April, 1865, for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
Sec'y of Camden & Amboy R. R. and Trans. Co.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, March 17, 1865.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVing unanimously decided to convert the same into an association under the laws of the United States, notice is hereby given to that effect, in accordance with section three of the Enabling Act of this State.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BENTON GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Benton Gold Mining Company, for the choice of Trustees and other business, will be held at the company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, on MONDAY, April 10, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, due 1st April, will be paid at the office of McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

QUARTERMASTERS' AND NAVY AGENTS vouchers purchased by WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, No. 13 Broad-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, March 17, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, held on the 16th inst., the regular dividend of Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on the capital stock for the quarter ending March 31st inst., was declared, payable, free of Government tax, on and after April 17th prox., by the Treasurer to shareholders registered at Pittsburgh, and by Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., to shareholders registered at New-York. The transfer books will close March 31st inst., and will reopen April 17th prox. By order of the Board.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

TWELFTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of the Central Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on their capital of $5,000,000, payable on the 15th inst. at the office of the company, No. 16 Pine-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst., inclusive.

JAMES BISHOP, President.

WED W. CLARKE, Secretary.

By order of the Board of Trustees, future dividends of the Central Petroleum Company will be declared quarterly, instead of monthly.

WED W. CLARKE, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 76 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1865.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 27, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the directors of this company, held this day, a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 25th day of April next, and until the 25th day of May, at the Continental Bank, New-York. After which said Dividend will be payable at the company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books will close on the 15th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 26th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Directors, H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN and one half (7½) per cent., free of government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend, free of Government tax, of Five Per Cent., payable on and after 5th of April, ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 5th of April, inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before April 20, will draw interest from April 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick.
ASSETS, $1,315,570 15.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest, free from Government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,675,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000 free from Government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before April 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th st. and 8th av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before April 10 will draw interest at once.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned have formed a limited partnership under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed the 17th day of April, 1822, entitled an act relating to partnerships, with and singular the supplements thereto, upon the terms, liabilities and condition hereinafter set forth, to wit:

The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is, WAINWRIGHT & McLEOD.

The general nature of the business to be conducted by said partnership is the general stock and exchange brokerage business.

The names of the general partners therein are CHAS. A. WAINWRIGHT and ROBERT C. McLEOD, both of whom reside in the City, County and State of New-York. The name of the special partner therein is EDWARD T. SHAW, of the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania.

The amount of capital contributed by the special partner is one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) which has been paid in cash.

The period at which the partnership is to commence is the first day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and the period at which it will terminate is the thirty-first day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. The office of WAINWRIGHT & McLEOD will be at No. 74 Wall-st.

DATED NEW-YORK, April 1, 1865.

CHAS. A. WAINWRIGHT.
ROBT. C. McLEOD.
EDW. T. SHAW.

I, WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, DO HEREBY certify that my place of abode is at Yonkers, Westchester County, in the State of New-York; that I, together with EDWARD MOTT ROBINSON, lately conducted the business of merchants in the City and State of New-York, under the firm name of WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., and that I alone now continue the said business under the same firm name of WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Dated New-York, March 21, 1865.

WM. T. COLEMAN,
By GEO. PLATT, his attorney in fact.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—On this twenty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, before me personally appeared GEORGE PLATT, known to me to be the same person by whom the foregoing certificate is subscribed, as attorney for and in the name of WM. T. COLEMAN, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same as the act of the said WM. T. COLEMAN.

EDWIN F. COREY, JR.,
Notary Public for the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.

THE INTEREST OF MR. LOUIS LE COUTEULX in the firm of HARGOUS & CO., ceases from this date.

NEW-YORK, April 5, 1865.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, March 9, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated, the President, Directors and Company of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, (Association,) New-York, for six years from the date hereof and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT SUPPLIES.

LIGHT-HOUSE OFFICE, No. 4½ India-wharf,
BOSTON, March 27, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on SATURDAY, April 15, 1865, for furnishing any one or all of the following articles and quantities to be delivered at this store when called for:

Fourth order Wicks, Franklin Lamps	500 yds.
Reflector Wicks	500 doz.
Chimneys 1st. order	864
Chimneys, 2d order	864
Chimneys, 3d order	1,000
Chimneys, 5th and 6th order	2,000
Scissors, straight	480
Scissors, curved	200
Buff Skins	300
Spirits of Wine—full proof—in 5 gall. square tin cases, boxed in wood, two cases in each box	50 galls.
Clock Oil in vials	150
Soap—in 40 lb. boxes	15,000 lbs.
Paint Brushes—assorted	500
Whitewash Brushes	100
Sash Brushes	100
Clamp or Scrub Brushes	300
Hand Dusting Brushes	100
Feather Brushes	150
Paint—White, in 25 lb. kegs, 1st quality	5,000 lbs.
Paint—Black, in 25 lb. kegs, 1st quality	1,000 lbs.
Boiled Linseed Oil	500 galls.
Turpentine or Benzine—in 5 gall. square tin cases, boxed in wood, 2 cans in each box	500 galls.
Putty—in 5 lb. bladders	1,000 lbs.
Hickory Brooms	100
Corn Brooms	100
Crash for Towels	500 yds.
Sponges	500
Writing paper	450 q'ires
Steel pens	40 gross.
Lead pencils	6 gross.
Envelopes, 11x7¾	2,000
Envelopes, 9 inch, buff	6,000
Envelopes, 5½ inch, buff	6,000
Envelopes, 5¼ inch, white	500
Tin cans, 2 gals. XX tin	50

All articles to be ready for delivery by the 15th of May, 1865.

All articles and packages must be marked or stamped "U. S. L. H. Est." The packages must also be marked with the names and quantity of contents. Samples may be seen at office of the Light-house Inspector at Boston or New-York.

All articles will be inspected by this office, and found in quality and quantity, in strict accordance with the stipulations of the contract before they will be accepted. Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, he or they will duly execute a contract according to the provisions and terms of the advertisement (hereto appended) within ten days, and in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership, will not be considered. All bids must be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing L. H. Establishment Supplies." The bids will be opened at the hour specified, in the presence of such of the bidders as may choose to be present.

The L. H. Board reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price. By order of the L. H. Board,

JOHN MARSTON, Commodore U. S. Navy.
L. H. Inspector 2d District.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ———, of ———, State of ———, hereby offer and agree to furnish the following-named articles and quantities for the use of the L. H. Establishment, agreeably to the provisions and in conformity to the terms of the advertisement of the L. H. Inspector at Boston, (hereto appended,) viz.:

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request that I (or we) may be informed at ———, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——— for signature and certificate. (Signature.)

(Place.)
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid (or bids) of ——— be accepted, that he (or they) will, within ten days after the acceptance of the said bid, (or bids,) execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the ——— prepared in conformity to the terms of the advertisement under which it was made and hereto appended; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest bidder.

Signatures.

Witness:
Date.

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient.

Signatures.

Place.
Date.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1,139 GIRARD-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, March 31, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until MONDAY, April 10, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in merchantable packages (cases to be made to conform to specifications at this office.)

3-4 Canton Flannel for Drawers, army standard.
Stockings, army standard.
Pegged Boots for Cavalry, army standard.
Pegged Bootees for Infantry, army standard.
Hospital Tents and Flies, army standard.
Forage Caps, army standard.

Samples of the standard articles required may be seen at this office.

Parties offering goods should make separate proposals for each article offered and must distinctly state in their bids when they will commence their deliveries, the quantity they propose to furnish each week, the price (*which should be written both in words and figures,*) and conform to the terms of this advertisement, *a copy of which should accompany each proposal.*

Bids will be opened on Monday, April 10, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

All proposals should be made out on the regular forms, which will be furnished on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Endorse envelope, "Proposals for (here insert the name of the article offered," and address,

Col. WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster, Philadelphia Depot.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock of Thursday, April 13, for the construction of the following street improvements, viz.: Sewer in Forty-third-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues; sewer in Forty-sixth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue; sewer in Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; sewer in One Hundred and Twenty fifth-street, from Fifth avenue to and through Manhattan-street to Tenth-avenue. Crosswalk from southeast corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway to the junction of Broadway and Eighth-avenue; and cobble-stone paving of Hammond-street, from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue.

Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, Croton Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, Department.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
April 1, 1865.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
March 30, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 10th day of April next, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of fresh beef and 200,000 pounds of fresh vegetables, at the New-York station, as required. The beef and vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters. Bond, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the article proposed, and has the license required by law.

The department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the government.

No. 6.] DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 1, 1865.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this department with

GRAY WOOLEN SHIRTS.

To be made from flannel equal in all respects to the sample piece now on exhibition at the office of the undersigned, and to be of the following sizes, to wit:

No. 1, 34 inches in length and 26 inches in width.
No. 2, 35 inches in length and 26 inches in width.
No. 3, 36 inches in length and 27 inches in width.

To be felled down by hand, with patent linen thread.

Bids that do not conform to the foregoing requirements will not be considered.

Proposals are also invited, at the same time and place, for

GRAY SHIRTING FLANNEL,

Equal in quality to the flannel above mentioned.

ALSO,

CANTON FLANNEL DRAWERS.

Samples requested.

ALSO,

CANTON FLANNEL, UNBLEACHED.

Sample requested.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, April 12, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are invited to be present.

Awards will be made on Thursday, April 13, 1865.

Col. C. W. MOULTON, Depot Quartermaster.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN BROTHERS, DENTISTS, Having disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets, gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION EXTRACT TEETH without pain, with the gas, for all ages, from 3 to 76 years, with all conditions of health. Never a failure or accident. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE

QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

10,600

VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW-YORK COUNTY.

FOR ONE YEAR!

HAND MONEY HEREAFTER ....$50.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Friday, March 31, 1865,—

Present—ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor, Chairman.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
M. T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the County Committee on Volunteering will recruit volunteers only for the period of time for which men are liable to be drafted under the call of the President, viz.: for one year; this rule not to apply to recruits enlisted for the Navy or the Regular Army, and that for all men enlisted or recruits furnished hereafter, the Committee will pay fifty dollars ($50) hand-money.

BOUNTIES

FOR VOLUNTEERING FOR ONE YEAR.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

For Recruits for the Regular Army and the Navy:

FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$600
Government	300
Total	$900

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$400
Government	200
Total	$600

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

HAND MONEY.

In all cases the county hand-money will be $50

By order of the committee.

CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 451 8TH-AV., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1865.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all HORSES that may be presented and PASS INSPECTION at the Government Stables in 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:

CAVALRY HORSES from 5 to 10 years old, and from 15 to 16 hands high.

ARTILLERY HORSES from 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over, to weigh 1,100 pounds, and dark colors.

Price for Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price for Artillery Horses, $180 each.

Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.

L. LOWRY MOORE, Captain and A. Q. M.

THE DRAFT.

The undersigned having appointed the following-named persons in the districts below named, to collect funds in aid of volunteering to fill the quota, viz: First District, north side of 26th-st., John Case; Second District, north side of 28th to south side of 30th-st., Wm. S. Harvey; Third District, north side of 30th-st., to south side of 33d-st., Stephen Carnell; Fourth District, north side of 33d to south side of 36th-st., John M. Tracy; Fifth District, north side of 36th to south side of 40th-st., John D. Newman.

All citizens desirous of contributing toward relieving the ward from the draft, are respectfully requested to render all the aid they can to the above collectors.

JOHN STEPHENSON, Chairman.
C. W. BAKER, Secretary.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

Twenty-first Ward Finance Committee, Citizens' Volunteer Recruiting Association. Headquarters 435 4th-av.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., April 1, 1865.

NOTICE—CANDIDATES FOR THE POSITION of Assistant Surgeon in the First Army Corps, (Maj.-Gen. Hancock's) are notified that the requirement of two years' previous service is no longer exacted, and that the only prerequisite for examination will be the possession of a Diploma from some regular Medical College.

JOS. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

A NEW LAW.—SOLDIERS WOUNDED IN THE line of duty, or their heirs, are entitled to bounty. SHELDON & LEFFERTS, No. 40 Park-row, Times Building.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDED to at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MUSIC—"RICHMOND IS OURS."

Richmond is ours! Richmond is ours!
Hark to the jubilant chorus!
Babylon falls, and her temples and towers
Crumble to ashes before us!

Solo or Quartette with chorus. Words by A. J. H. Duganne; music by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst. Dedicated to Gen. U. S. Grant. The words and music are both grand and sublime. Price 30 cents, mailed free. Pianist in attendance to try new music. It will be issued on MONDAY, April 10, by

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

IT WAS MY MOTHER'S VOICE.

Oh, mother dear, I had a dream,
So sad and yet so bright,
When wounded on the battle plain,
I lay at dead of night;
A gentle strain fell on my ear,
That made my heart rejoice—
So soft and sweet, it seemed to me,
It was my mother's voice.

New song and chorus, 35c.; mailed free of postage. "The Soldier's Happy Return," Mazurka, 35c.; "The Jersey Lovers," comic, 30c.; "Pat Maloy," Irish, 30c.; "Wake Nicodemus," comic, 35c.; "Sunlight Within my Heart," 30c., *mailed free.*

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GRAND ILLUMINATION.

FIREWORKS.

FLAGS,

LANTERNS, &c.

FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,

No. 9 Dey-st., New-York, near Broadway.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of many Water Powers, some of them extensive and unimproved, suitable for new and wealthy companies.

Vacant buildings with dams, races and wheels ready.
Paper mills, new and old.
Grist mills with tenements situated in paying localities.
Saw mills with timbered lands.

Also a splendid power on navigation near the city, to lease in parcels of any amount desired. Engineers sent out to measure streams and make plans when required.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway, N. York.

FINE WATER POWER FOR SALE.

In a beautiful rocky glen, near Plainfield, N. J., within easy and rapid railroad communication with the city from the foot of Liberty-st.

Has a good sized factory building, with a never-failing stream of water, and a fall of thirty-one feet.

For particulars inquire at the Water Wheel Office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at

LOWER PRICES

than any other establishment in the city.

A. KLABER'S MANTEL WORKS,
No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Wardwell's National Writing Fluid," and "Keys' American Union Ink." No sediment, flow freely, and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by WARDWELL & REEVES, successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—DRAFTED MEN IN THIS district would do well to call at our office to procure their substitutes for one, two, or three years. No money required until exemption papers are procured. Apply to EDWARD DUFFY & CO., No. 419 Greenwich-st.